IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,040.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
23rd Aug.	CALEDONIA.	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
13th ,,	INDIA..... ...	8000	MACEDONIA..	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or	495	891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & C.....	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	8800*	25rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&C.	7475*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21 t Mar.	...
City of Paris A & C.....	9200*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & C	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C ...	6875	....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & C ..	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka.....	1695	Thurs. 28th August	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	3185	Friday 29th Aug.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mauomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 28th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305	,, 16th Oct.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara" 5,192 tons, on or about 26th August 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23rd August, 1913.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued onLondon and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 69, Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039	.. ..	16th Nov.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad ..	8000..	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis ..	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz.....	8000	G. Gilhuber ..	10th Feb.
*Habsburg ...	3979	E. Seberich ...	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad ...	8000	B. Bednarz ..	10th Mar.
*Semiramis ...	3999	P. Pavissich ...	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber ...	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich ...	10th April
*Cleopatra ...	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad.....	8000	B. Bednarz ...	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich...	10th May
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber..	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich...	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	...28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	...28th Mar.
Austria	7585	D. Cosulich	... 1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	...30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	... 1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotharda, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia.....	5895	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churongate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent. Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.

(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May 1955.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, (noon) Bombay Time, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

(1) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."

1) "Tenders for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

(1) 30th November 1913 in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.

(2) 31st October 1913 in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts from the dates of payment into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1913, on 1st December 1913 and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

(2) With regard to the 10 lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October 1913, on 1st November 1913 and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1913, for the SUPPLY of DIETS, etc., to the different Municipal Hospitals, from 1st November, 1913 to 31st October, 1914.

2. Forms of contract specification etc., can be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that can be required in connection with the contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit or Rs. 500 (Five hundred) only to be paid in the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality in cash or Public Securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawl of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful Tender will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 (Five hundred) as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. on the contract amount if necessary.

5. All charges in connection with the execution etc., of the contract should be borne by the contractors.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department
(Bombay Municipality, 21st August, 1913.

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THE WEEK'S ARRANGEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE is at 6-30.

On SUNDAY, there will be the USUAL THREE SHOWS.

On MONDAY, there will again be but one performance and, from TUESDAY onwards we revert to the old order of things.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 25th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cupboards, teapoys and tables, writing, dressing and washhand tables, phonograph, iron safes, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

1 cottage piano by Squire and Sons London. On Account of the Insurance Co. concerned—23 cases Nursery and 11, cases dinner biscuits.

At 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pabani House, Cooperage, Fort, opposite the Bandstand, valuable and handsome household furniture (some pieces by Wimbridge and Dewjt Canjee), such as dining-room chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafe, teapoys, rich glass and porcelain ware, upholsteted sofas and easy chairs, large cabinet writing tables, rich engravings table ornaments, iron and brass bedsteads marble top dressing and washhand tables mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses, rich carpets, etc

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AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal in a Ginning Factory at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1913 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory, built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester) diameter 15 in., Stroke 32 in. on Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, 70lbs. Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brother, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 donkey pump, 2 water tanks, blacksmith's tools for engineers, carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

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CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1913.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. P. P. Husbands, consisting of a large lot of wearing apparels such as office and dress black, serge and flannel suits, shirts, woolen vests with pants, assorted boot and shoes, 1-4 plate camera with stand, tennis rackets, etc., drawing room sofas, side screen, reclining chair, gramaphones with records, foot sewing machines, rubberstamp ink, pads, rubber types, one lot safety razors, one large English electric stove, one sodawater machine, etc.

On account and risk of the concerned—
N. E. C. Bombay, 1,009 one case photographic kits.

17 coils best Manila ropes.

By order of the concerned and account and risk of Mr. Mahomedally Currimbhoy.—
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At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 nearly new rubber-tyred bicycle wheels office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred C. spring landau, in good order.

1 handsome strong square landau with a bay waler mare, going in harness.

1 Surte cow with calf

By order of the offices concerned—
2 set of double harness and one set of single harness (English).

By order of the Presidency Postmaster—
2 Post Office parcel vans.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property known as Boyd's Ice Factory of Calicut Street and Mangalore Street, Fort, very suitable for using as large godowns owing to the proximity of the New Alexandra Dock.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Messrs. J. and J. Moir, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed property known as Boyd's Ice Factory and Cold Stores.

The above stands on 2,561 5-9 sq. yards of land with buildings thereon. The ground floor godown is 113ft. by 41ft. and upper floor 50ft. by 41ft. suitable for offices and residences, all brick and wood built with out-houses and sheds compound walled in, very desirable as warehouse and yard or factory gas, electric light and water laid on. The land is divided into 2 parcels (but one plot) firstly 1,280 7-9 square yards abutting Calicut Street, and secondly 1,280 7-9 square yards, abutting Mangalore Street, together with all rights and easements granted to the vendors by lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, dated the 3rd September, 1901, for the term of 42 years from 11th May, 1900, subject to the monthly rent of Rs. 213-6-5 for the 1st parcel, and Rs. 160-1-7 for the 2nd parcel until 31st May, 1920, and thereafter Rs. 213-7-5.

The above is a good opportunity for merchants and traders wishing to have godowns in proximity of the Docks and Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., Solicitors, or to Mr. E. W. Thompson, late Manager of Boyd's Ice Factory, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situated at Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines Railway Station, facing the Sea.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Will of Dossabhoy Byramji Pesikaka the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2,965 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, whereof 6 6-9 square yards are leasehold and the rest of pension and tax tenure, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, which premises are situate at and on the east side of Queen's Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the [illegible] towards the East partly by Dhoswadi and partly by Lohar Street Cross Lane, and or towards the West partly by Queen's Road and partly by other properties, on or towards the North by the property of Edulji Jamsetji Kharas, and on the South by Parsi [illegible]

[illegible]ulars and conditions [illegible]n of plan applica[illegible]o Messrs. Shroff, [illegible], Fort, or to the [illegible]

[illegible] is now on view.

[illegible] 29th inst., at [illegible]essrs. BENNETT [illegible]o sell by Public [illegible] Road, Malabar [illegible] handsome teak [illegible]old furniture, [illegible]y ware, best [illegible]ing table, arm [illegible], mirror back [illegible]ers, table, hall, [illegible]h carpets, oil [illegible] drawing room [illegible] made cabinets, [illegible] vases, writing [illegible]ood chairs, hat [illegible]ane furniture, [illegible]teads, mirror [illegible]rah, cloth and [illegible]wers, copper [illegible]tc., etc. The [illegible]" [illegible]ished and the [illegible] before the [illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] for all [illegible]ntional [illegible]rinary [illegible] These [illegible]ravel [illegible] all [illegible]ree [illegible]rs' [illegible]e-

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LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WEST-MINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARN ESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Orissa 2,193 tons, Captain G. Ruhne, will sail to-day for Antverp with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line Steamer Roppenfels, 3,674 tons, Captain R. Grovon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

Steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain J. H. Cœfod, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brevious, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, via Aden, with 1118 pilgrims as passengers.

The Italian steamer Port Said, 2,885 tons, Captain M. G. Batto, arrived in harbour yesterdy from Genoa with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Arabia, 4098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Samoset, 3302 tons, Captain A. R. Heath, arrived in harbour yesterday from Labine Texas 6th July via Karachi with a cargo of Petrolium.

The steamer Strathearn, 2,845 tons, Captain Braddon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 21st August, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence ...Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 22.

Arabia ....4098 Palmer .....P and O Co
Banca .....379 Garwood ... .P and O Co
Brinkburn.....2440 Proctor .....K N & Co
Chin..... ...4160 Pocock.....P & O Co
Chanda.... 3960 Gun-Cunningham ...M M & Co
Hind.....1144 Salveson.....F F C and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes... ... T M & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kola.....570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Nurani.....2870 Atkin .....T M and Co
President ...2086 Schutt ...A Strandes and Co
Port Said.....2885 Batto .....R Line
Redbridge .....2444 Vassey ..... W and A G and Co
Saaed..... 157 Bonsfield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Soyo Maru...2924 Maki .....S Wallace and Co
Sildra.....2097 Bryn .....
Urlana..... 3383 Pratt.....M M and Co
Ula.... 3423 Oliver .....M M and Co
Uhenfels .... 3568 Olbronn ...W & A G and Co
Ujina ....3426 Hill .....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Iran.....	4066	Peabody ...	Dunkirk .	2-9	K N and Co
B Assaye.....	4359	Coldwell...	Shanghai...	27-8	P and O Co
C & B Wartenfels...	2334	Reimers ..	Karachi...	29-8 ..	W & A G & Co
F Kawachi Maru.....	3821	Chrishansen...	Kobe	29-8...	N Y Kaisha
G Kanzler.....	1865	Schapp...	A Strandes & Co		
M Crostafels.....	3883	Sacken...	W & A G & Co		
N Strathcarron...	2606	Hutchinson ..	T M & Co		
O Umgeni...	1667	Hogger ...	Port Said...	27-8...	W & A G and Co
P Strathgyle ...	2837	Brown ...	Philadelphia...		J F & Co
Q Badrie	1613	Fisher ...	Arab Strs Ld		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara.....	2664	Park.....	Port Said...	25-8	J Finlay and Co
3 Schildturm.....	3036	Cleppenburg			W and A G and Co
3 Strathlyon.....	2846	Carr...	Dunkirk...	23-8	K N and Co
4 Bassano...	2762	Boxhall	Hull...	23-8...	J Finlay & Co
6 City of Sparta...	3468	McNeil		27-8	K N & Co
7 Tannenfels...	3411	Gordes.....	Hamburg	28-8 ..	W and A G and Co
8 Marienbad.....	4775	Bednas	Trieste...	1-9...	A L S N Co
9 Amatonga ...	2093	Wooster...	L'pool...	25-8	K N & Co
10 & 11 City of York.....	5022	Bumner...			K N and Co
12&13 Caledonia...	3429	Dowell...	Loudon...	23-8	P & O Co
16 Orissa ...	2193	Ruhne.....	Port Sain...	23-8	K N and Co

H W P D

Sabarmati .....524 Samsoodin ...Bo S N Co
Saraswati .....443 Soola.....Bo S N Co
Indravati .....513 Esmail...23-8 ...Bo S N Co

Dockgate.

Surada.....3400 Alton .....M M & Co

M W D D

Hoseineo... 934 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination
22	Port Said.....	Batto	Genoa, Aug 5
	Arabia	Palmer.....	London, Aug 1
	Strathearn ..	Braddon ...	K'chi, Aug 20
	Samoset	Heath	Sabine (Texas) July 6

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
22	Benin	Cole	Mostyn Deep
	Elysia	Coverly ...	Liverpool
	Pundua	Handcock..	Zanzibar
	Koweit	Browis.....	Jeddah
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi

The steamer Orissa, 2,193 tons, Captain T Ruhne, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Morie, Valerie, for Trieste, &c.
" Bakuras for Persian Gulf.
" Porto Said for Genoa.
" Strathearn for Middlesbro.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamr Maida, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 20th instant. The same Co's. steamer Chupra, arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Spuma left Trieste on the 17th instant and is due here via Karachi about 15th September.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 22.

FOR MARSEILLES.
City of Sparta s—307 cwts Mustard seed, R Jeevandas and Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
City of Sparta s—190 bales cotton, Bombay Compay.
FOR LONDON.
Brinkburn s—500 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co ; 215 cwts, turmeric, N Futeally and Co ; 1000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Brinkburn —1961 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.
Strathlyon s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Bassona s—8000 cwts cottonseed, 5000 cwts, castorseed, Volkart Bros.
Amatonga s—150 bales hemp, G Virjee and Co ; 4000 cwts castorseed ; 6000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Schildturn s—127 cases Indian chutney, M Poonjaji and Sons.
FOR MIDDLESBRO.
Strathcarn s—2250 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Strathlyon s—1001 cwts myrabolums, J M Bilimoria and Co ; 111 cwts turmeric, R Jivandas and Co ; 2020 cwts cottonseed oil cake, I Cotton Oil Co ; 114 bales cotton, F Campbell and Co ; 85 bales cotton, Bombay Co.
Crostafels s—119 bales cotton fly, A E Bode and Sons ; 1000 cwts ajma seed, S Cooverji and Co ; 715 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 9000 cwts castorseed, 3910 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 1501 cwts groundnut cakes. R Jeewandas and Co ; 1999 cwts wheat flour, D Rattansi.
FOR ANTWERP.
Chanda s—500 tons manganese ore T Morrison and Co ; 3998 cwts linseed, R S Forage.
Crostafels s—606 cwts rapeseed, D Tejpal ; 551 cwts tin clippings, C G Seth
Tannenfels s—50 bales cotton, J Livingstone and Co.
Wartenfels s—147 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co ; 275 cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons : 1,378 bales cotton, 6,500 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 105 cwts kang, Bauer and Krause ; 1,400 cwts groundnut oil cake, M H Dehlashi ; 534 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy.
FOR TRIESTE.
Marienbad s—188 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Marie Valerie s—1,915 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 110 bales cotton, C Bhagwanlal and Co ; 160 bales cotton, K H Kaym and Co ; 914 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 282 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy ; 2,002 cwts linseed , E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,755 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 229 cwtg gum arabic, S Cooverji ahd Co ; 125 ewts gum olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co ; 270 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Bombay Co.
FOR FIUME.
Marienbad s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Marie Valerie s—220 bales cotton, K H Kayam and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,488 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 44 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 110 cwts cotton, Bombay Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Marienbad s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 714 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUG. 22.

Steamer Uhenfels, from Hamburg, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—113 crates marble tiles, 11 crates, 210 bags tiles, 212 barrels cement, 805 bags, 50 casks epsum salt, 334 casks clorid of magnesia, 76 cases clocks, 20 cases aloes, 4 cases drugs, 15 casks arsenic, 50 kegs alum, 65 drums, 3 cases bleaching powder, 50 cases sardines, 54 cases, 155 kegs, 200 barrels alizarine, 12 barrels, 6 drums, 6 kegs, 564 cases, 82 cases aniline colours, 45 cases aniline salt, 37 cases glass bangles, 19 cases, 35 crates, 10 casks, 154 glass bottles, 1 case glass plates, 823 cases, 130 packages window glass, 311 cases, 4 casks, 24 crates hollow glass, 200 cases glass ware, 167 cases lamp ware.

CURIOUS STRIKE AT DHRANGADRA.

OUR Kathiawar correspondent writes :—Some classes of the people having closed their shops at Dhrangadra, the Maharana Raj Saheb called the Mahajan before him, and gave them full audience as to their alleged grievances. He did his level best to conciliate them, announcing certain concessions and promising subsequent enquiry into other matters, but the ring-leaders are actuated by private motives and so the strike persists. The so-called strike is not general, but is confined to particular classes and individuals only. More than seventy shops are open, and several others are doing business secretly. Craftsmen are doing work at home and are inclined to open their shops, but do not dare on account of the pressure of the Mahajan. His Highness has shown exemplary patience in this case, but as the leaders are obdurate, it seems that the situation may demand stringent measures.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 21st Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 22nd August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	2	0
Total mortality from all causes ..		65

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

In order to furnish a little variety to their ordinary picture programme the management here have engaged this week the services of Professor Paiva, a clever hypnotist, who will give a display of his marvellous powers. Paiva is acknowledged to be one of the best professionel hypnotistsin India and his wonderful "Yogi Spell" is a feat which only those, who are far advanced in the art, can perform. Paiva has promised to give some remarkable demonstrations during the course of his engagement, so it is expected his exhibition will prove a good draw.

Besides this there are the pictures, the chief feature being an historical film entitled....."Lady Godiva". It is based on the well-known poem, and depicts the famous legend in an accurate but at the same time dignified and becoming manner.

LAST OF THE "SATAN" FILM.

The usual programme will be presented at the Excelsior Cinematograph at all the houses on Sunday and on Tuesday and succeeding days. This will be positively the last week of the French ballet dancers, Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle. Dorion.. They have made themselves very popular during their stay in Bombay, and for their farewell performances they have some especially captivating dances to present. This is a notable week also as showing the last part of the famous "Satan" film. In this part we are introduced to modern melodrama. We see one of the millionaire magnates of American enterprise falling a victim to the ever-ready-at-hand personal devil, this time masquerading as a typical villain of melodrama. First, we have the youthful lover, the honest workman Joe, and his sweetheart Mary the florist. The Steel-king desires to break down the virtue of the florist. Without the aid of Satan, he fails in his wicked endeavour. But, as soon as the wicked Craftsman of all the Ages lends his aid, all barriers are removed, and, through scenes of wild revelry, we are led to the final climax of murder. The last scene of all is Satan as the immaculately-dressed stage villain calmly smoking a cigarette in the midst of all the ruin and and misery which his temptation of weak men and women has achieved. There are two other humourous films as well.

MAUD ALLAN SAILING.

Miss Maud Allan, the world's most famous Classical Dancer, leaves England next month for the East. On her way out she will appear at Gibralter, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo. The enthusiasm aroused in Cairo and Alexandria over her coming is great, and the demand for seats is quite exceptional. Everything points to the certainty that Maud Allan's success in Egypt, India, and the Far East, is going to be as big as that she has already achieved in London and other European cities. In the Golden City of Johannesburg at His Majesty's Theatre, Miss Maud Allan put up a record as a drawing power, which has not yet been eclipsed. During her Eastern tour Maud Allan will endeavour to assimilate the atmosphere and art of the East and reproduce it, with her own additions, when she returns to London. Already anxious enquiries are being made as to the date of her appearance in Bombay. Mr. Howard Edie, who has all the arrangements in hand, will fix the Bombay date next week.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS RETURN.

The talented Cherniavsky Brothers, who created such a wonderful impression in India and the Far East during their recent tour, will arrive in Bombay from London towards the end of October for the purpose of commencing a new tour, over the same ground. Such great inducements were offered them for this return tour that Mr. Edie travelled to Australia for the purpose of postponing the Cherniavsky tour there until late in 1914 to enable them to revisit this country. From cables received, the young artists are in splendid health and working hard with their new programmes. They are looking forward to meeting all the friends they made during the previous tour, and to experiencing once again the sunshine and colour of the Oriento, to the spell of which they admit they have succumbed. Great interest and enthusiasm is being aroused in musical circles over their coming return visit.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	23	m	2	44	25	7
			2	33 a	25	11
Sun	24	m	3	28	25	1
			3	7 a	25	4
Mon	25	m	4	26	24	8
			13	48 a	24	86
Tues.....	26	m	5	42	24	2
			4	57 a	22	0
Wed	27	m	7	19	44	0
			6	28 a	24	0
Thu	28	m	8	44	25	10
			8	1 a	26	4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	23	m	8	13	19	7
			8	49 a	17	9
Sun	24	m	8	48	20	6
			9	28 a	17	11
Mon	25	m	9	35	21	5
			10	27 a	18	2
Tues.....	26	m	11	25	22	2
			11	53 a	18	1
Wed.....	27	m	1	45	21	11
Thurs ...	28	m	1	15	17	7
			2	51 a	20	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23 (Saturday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 1m.
24 (Sunday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 0m.
25 (Monday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 6h. 59m.
26 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 59m.
27 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 58m.
28 (Thursday)	do 6h. 23m.	do 6h. 58m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Aug. 25th, 5h. 47-8m. a.m. ; New Moon, Sept. 1st, 2h. 8-1m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 7th, 6h. 35-7m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 15th, 1h, 15-9m. p.m.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

"Saint Bartholomew," or 14th Sunday after Trinity.—24th Aug., 1913.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in F. Hymns 419, 201, 313, 292. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitfield in E. Hymns 419, 260, 274. Collections for Additional Clergy Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 9 a.m Choral Matins ; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
N. B.—The services will be the same as above on the following Sunday also.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—10 a. m. Service at Parel. 9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Children's Service and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Sermon The Divinity of Christ by Rev. R. M. Gray. Collection for General BoothMemorial Fund.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m,. 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m, Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Mr W. J. Kenshett, Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. J. Wright. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Mr. Geo. Bennett, Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. Smith. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BIGHAM—Aug. 3, at 22 Eaton Place, S. W., the wife of Capt. the Hon. Clive Bigham, C. M. G., of a son.

CHARLTON—July 30, at 61 The Common, Woolwich, the wife of Major Cland E. C. Graham Charlton, Royal Horse Art., of a son.

DUMARESQ—July 31, at Monckton Croft, Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of Capt. J. S. Dumaresq, M. V. O., R. N., his Majesty's ship "Prince of Wales," of a daughter.

HOWELL—Aug. 4, at One Oak, Camberley, the wife of Major Philip Howell, 4th Hussars, of a daughter.

STEUART-MENZIES—Aug. 5, at 43 Sloane Gardens, S. W., the wife of Ronald Steuart-Menzies, Scots Guards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—PARSONS—Aug. 2, at St. Margaret's Church, Rochester, Arthur Baylis, son of the late Mr. Joseph Allen, of Burnley, and of Mrs. Allen, to Dorothy Mary, daughter of Eng.-Capt., R. N., and Mrs. George Parsons, of "Lockington," Rochester.

GRAY—BOURCARD—July 29, at Maidenhead, Capt. Walter Ker Gray, Royal Field Art., son of the late Rev. W. Gray, of East Bolton, Alnwick, to Germaine Sonia, Baroness Bourcard, daughter of the late Baron Bourcard.

ROSSITER—PUGH—July 31, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, Randal Otway Chaworth Rossiter, son of the late R. I. C. Rossiter, Esq., and Mrs. Rossiter, of Williamston, Pembrokeshire, to Ivy Adelaide, daughter of the late Commander H. I. M. Pugh, R. N., and Mrs. Pugh, of Bryansford, Southsea.

DEATHS.

FFRENCH—Aug. 4, at Parkfield, Esher, Winifred, wife of Henry Albert Ffrench, and daughter of the late Major James Legh Thursby, aged 44.

HOLLINGSWORTH—Aug. 1, at Findern Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Surg.-Gen. Thomas Smith Hollingsworth, Army Medical Dept., aged 85.

YONGE—Aug. 5, at Torquay, Emma Frances, widow of the late J. B. Yonge, Rifle Brigade, of Otterbourne House, Hants, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Walter, H. E. I. C.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Poona 3rd Extra Meeting.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo street, 3 p.m.
Dallas Comedy Company, "Charley's Aunt" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 only.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: Suspicion is one of the forms of grief.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	1-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volrs., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

Hungarian March... Radetzsky .....Strauss
Overture.....L'Espoir d' Alsace.....Joyce
Valse.....Lysistrata... .....Lincke
Selection ...The Mikado .....Sullivan
Gav

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 21. BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	78 15-16	3-16	
do. do. Rentes.	88		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	84 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold . 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet. Steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,25,000.
The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi this morning.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—
Total Bullions...£42,300,000 Inc. £ 1,200,000
Public Deposits. £10,300,000 Inc. £ 100,000
Other Deposits...£43,200,000 Inc. £ 1,100,000
Govt. Securities...£ Unchanged.
Other Securities.£27,800,000 Inc. £ 600,000
Notes and Gold..£31,400,000 Inc. £ 1,500,000
The Bank Reserve is 59 per cent. of the liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Firm small business.
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester ... Firm but not active.
Total Sales ... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports ... .
Mid-Americans ... 6·67+11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown .. 9·50 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 35 +06	6·27 +07	6 23 +07
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·18 +07	6 18 +07	6 29 +07
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·20 +07	6·21 +07	6·22 +07	6·23 +07

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11 77 Oct. 11·53.
New York official noon call Aug. unquoted Oct. 11·55.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·50, Oct. 11·52.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 10,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year... 12,600
" Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000
" Exports to Continent ... 6,000
" Spot Cotton 12 25+10
Futures—Month of Aug. 11·82+01
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·57+01.
Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined owing to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 12 1 16+1-15
Futures month of Aug. ... 11·93+02
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·48—08
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 5
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5 1-8
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 1-4
Good Bhownagger ... d 5 1-2
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 5-8
Fine Bhownagger ... d 5 3-4
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 3-4
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 5 9-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 5 11-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 5 13-16
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 5 9-36
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 5 13-16
Good Broach ... ... d 5 3-4
F. G. Broach ... ... d 5 7-8
Fine Broach ... ... d 6 1 16
Good Khandeish ... ... d 5 7 16
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 5 9-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4—1-8
Do. Months ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
South Australian ...36
Do Months— ... August—Buyers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c. ex-ship. ...58 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow, Gujarat, per 416 lbs
85 p. c. ex-ship ...54 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. - Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 1-2 unchgd
Do Months— ... Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...50 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 49+3d
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. London—Sellers—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...46 3-4 unchgd
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. —Firmer.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ...£7-2-0 unchgd. Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 8 8—1-24 Aug.-Sept.—Value—Quiet.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £38 11-16—7-16
Copper Braziers ... £83 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value

ARRIVALS:—
"Hindoo."

SUGARS—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) .. 12 9 3-4+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 5 3-4+1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers. 9 4 3-4—unchgd.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
EARL & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6 3-4d. unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Irregular.
C and F Calcutta ... 11 6 unchgd. Aug.-Sept.—Value—Irregular.
Java Sugar—Firm but still no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [Aug. 22nd 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURES.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Bullion	2,20,807	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sova	9,450	do	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Sova	1,12,500	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Sovns	1,50,000	Aden	National Bank
29 Boxes Bulu	13,28,640	London	do
Sovereigns..	33,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 20th & Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	38	44,230
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	61	74,211

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug.	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE:—
The market is steady at 1s. 4d. T.T., Is. 4d. 1-32 on Demand and 1. 4d. 1s. 4. for 3 months sight Credits. There is still little business doing on either side of the account.
We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marseilles	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	...199 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 for the settlement and has fluctuated slightly, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.
We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	96	1 0
1st Settlement	... "	96	1 0
2nd "	... "	95	15 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday the London market for bar silver was steady and unchanged at 27 5-16 for ready and 27 1-2 for forward. New York was unchanged at 59 1-4. The local market opened at 69 5-8 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained quiet but steady and unchanged during the day, closing as under.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	2 3
Australian Gold	... "	24	1 9
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 3
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	69	10 0
1st Settlement	... "	69	10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	9 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	79	0 0
1st Settlement	... "	79	0 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	15 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, allotments were made of 37·50 lakhs bills and 2.50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4d 1-32d. respectively tenderers at these rates receiving 12 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 40.20 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is increased to 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 1st August and arrived to-day with the mail of the 8th August brings £1,0,000 silver, £160,000 for bar gold and £10,00 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	19,30,000
Bombay ...	... "	Nil
Madras ...	... "	1,40,000
Total...	"	19,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 8th August and comes with the mail of the 15th August brings £30,000 silver, £210,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	24,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	1,20,000
Madras ...	... "	3,00,000
Total...	"	29,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 15th August and comes with the mail of the 22nd August brings £200,000 bar Silver, £180,000 bar gold and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	27,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	8,10,000
Madras ...	... "	3,20,000
Total...	"	38,40,000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	10,33,000
Other Deposits ...	3,17,000	.....
Sundries	.....	20,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	19,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	16,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	3,97,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	14,08,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	11,32,000
Bullion	.....	18,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	59,000
Sundries	.....	32,000
Cash	23,54,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12.	Bales, Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	5,090	6,554	— 1,464
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 21st Aug. 1913 ...	2,755,233	2,518,850	+233383
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	23,511	7,723	+ 15,778
China ...			
Japan ...	16,344	156	+ 16,696
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	40,355	7,889	+ 32,463
TotalShipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 21st Aug. 1913 ...			
Europe ...	525,561	388,675	+136883
China ...	48,318	3,116	+ 11,202
Japan ...	9,12,735	851,002	+12,733
Coast Ports ...	30,603	25,614	+ 4,993
Total...	1,577,297	1,312,403	+264894
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	4,700	700	+ 3,940
China ...			
Japan ...	...	2,604	+ 2,104
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 2nd August 1913, 19,455 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 16th Aug. 1913—12,591 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	...	273,190	273,348
Central India.	11	96,419	161,852
Barsee and Nagar ...	69	111,189	113,355
Berar ...	40	419,220	539,383
Central Provinces ...	65	268,946	358,739
Total Comras	187	1,198,164	1,446,287
Dholleras ...	260	284,290	30,431
Broach ...	.....	292,760	142,670
Oompta and Dharwar ...	2,781	203,786	335,158
Westerns ...	1,415	117,641	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	322	348,371	126,887
Bengals (Bajputana) ...	127	145,490	104,871
Sind ...	.....	118,851	96,296
Persian ...	.....	3,065	4,969
American ...	.....	34,854	220,417
Egyptian ...	.....	2,517	2,097
Other sorts...	.....	4,014	9,757
Total ...	5,090	2,755,233	2,518,850

a Or 27,661 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 21st Aug., 1913 ...	2,755,233
	3,155,233
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 21st Aug., 1913 ...	1,577,297
	1,577,936
Less Afloat	4,640
	1,573,296
Less Estimated mill consumption	1,030,000
	543,296
Less up-country by rail ...	32,47
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 22nd August, 1913	511,249
Difference since last week ...	—35,268

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—
A sharp rise has taken place in the American markets during the past week, the advance in October futures in New York from the quotation received last Friday up to yesterday being 61 points. The telegrams to hand this morning advise a small advance of 1 point, so that on the week we are 62 points up. The rise has been due to a continuance of the drought in Texas and Oklahoma and reports of deterioration of the crop which caused nervousness among shorts and a rush to cover. The extent of the damage though reported serious is not yet known and possibly there may be a tendency to exaggerate the loss at all events at first and more favourable weather later on may considerably improve matters. Even now general rain in the drought districts would immediately relieve the position, but the longer the drought lasts the greater the danger and the more nervous will the market become on the question of an adequate supply. The past week has shown how difficult it is to guage the market. Last Friday everything seemed in favour of bears, yet the market has gone up, and the rise has been due entirely to unfavourable weather. Who would care to predict what the coming week will bring in a weather market?

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Aug. ...	11·48	11·82	·34 plus.
" Oct. ...	10 95	11 57	·62
Spot ...	11·50	12·25	·35
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug. ...	11·40	11·93	·53
" Oct. ...	10·98	11·48	·50
Spot	11 15-16	12 1-16	1·8
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept	6·05	6·35	·30
" Oct.-Nov	5·91	6·23	·32
Spot	6·41	6·67	·26

The local market has partly followed home advices and prices for new crop have advanced about Rs. 8. Fluctuations have occurred at times on local influences and liquidation but the tendency has been subsequently upwards. On Friday last good Broach was at Rs. 279. Two closed days then interfered with business, but the nominal rate on Monday was Rs. 285. On Tuesday the rate dropped to Rs. 281 and from that it advanced steadily to 292. This morning the price opened irregular at Rs. 287. A large business has been done in the bazaar in good Broach March, fully good Bengal January, and fine Khamgaon Akola January. Transactions are also reported in other Oomras styles and in fine M. G. Bengal January. Exporters have more or less held aloof. Some business is reported in old crop fine Khamgaon Akola August, and in Coomptas and Westerns for the same delivery.

The improvement in the market for ready cotton has continued and prices are again higher all round. The demand has been moderate but holders have been quite firm and buyers have had to pay the advance. Rates are about Rs. 10 up on the week. The enquiry has run on much the same styles as last week and the tone of the market at the close is firm. The rise has somewhat checked the demand.

Crop prospects on the whole are satisfactory. Slight to moderate rainfall is advised in Guzerat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad districts, which has been beneficial. Parts of the Punjab, particularly Hansi and Delhi, require more rain, and in the United Provinces, Agra urgently needs rain, and general rain would do good. Parts of Khandeish are in want of rain, and Sholapur, as usual, is crying for it. Cotton plants are as a rule healthy and flourishing and there is no cause for anxiety so far even where rain is wanted.

The First General Memorandum on the Cotton crop of the season 1913-14, issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, relates mainly to the early crop and deals with a total area reported up to the present of 12,744,000 acres, against 10,766,000 acres in the same tracts on the same date last year; and shows a net increase of 18·4 per cent. in the Provinces and States from which estimates have been received. The chief areas reported on are as follows:—

BOMBAY: DECCAN ONLY.—To 1st August shows 1,639,000 acres, representing an increase of about 21 per cent as compared with estimate made at the date last year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.—Acreage 4,506,000 last year. Increase 6.7 per cent.

MADRAS.—Acreage 109,000 against 60,000 last year. Increase 81·7 per cent., but sowings very incomplete at this time last year as season very late.

PUNJAB.—Acreage 1,565,000, against 1,30,000. Increase 38·5 per cent. (This year's acreage is stated to be probably underestimated and is not less than 1,750,000 acres sown.)

UNITED PROVINCES.—Canal irrigated districts sown up to 2nd of June 287,000 acres against 221,000 acres last year at same time. It is expected that this season's final area for unirrigated and irrigated districts will exceed last year's final area of 1,135,000 acres by at least 10 per cent.

HYDERABAD.—Present estimate 2,829,000, or about 28 per cent larger than last year's estimate at same date.

CENTRAL INDIA:—Excluding Bundlekund, acreage 1,313.000 against 1,130,000. Increase 16 2 per cent.

RAJPUTANA.—Returns not fully received. So far 180,000 acres against 169,000 acres same time last year. Increase 6·5 per cent.

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

PRIVATE:—"Drought done serious damage in Texas and Oklahoma. Elsewhere crop prospects are splendid. Market affected favourably by shorts covering extensively. We do not think advance will go much further unless trade becomes alarmed."

WELD AND CO.:—"Liverpool market advanced on continued short covering and some trade buying. Very little for sale. There has been a much broader market to-day with a large business doing. Despite some realizing the market was sustained by large Continental buying orders on continued deterioration of crop in Texas and Oklahoma. New York closed very steady despite considerable long liquidation, also on unconfirmed rumours of rains in Oklahoma. Market looks higher." Our reliable travelling man wires from Waco (Texas):—In the large producing sections of Central Texas the crop has deteriorated from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. since 1st August, and the cotton is opening prematurely. Texas and Oklahoma cannot make average crop without good August rains. Both have suffered irreparable damage. Weather is clear and hot, the soil being absolutely dry and hard."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"Bulls overdoing. Damage is much exaggerated in Texas."

GRANING & CO:—"Drought continues. Causing anxiety. Considerable speculative demand.

LATER.

During the early part of the day the rate for good Branch advanced to Rs. 291. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 291 1-2, but after the weak Liverpool opener the rate fell to Rs. 288 1-2, at which the market closed irregular.

A cable received this evening from Messrs. A Stern and Co. says:—"Rain reported in some sections of East Northern Texas. More rain needed for the best results.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	246-7	August
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	260	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	266	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	271	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	267	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	283	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	288 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat — ...	289-90	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	286-7	"
" " Yeotmal ...	283	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	279	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	274-5	"
" " Amraoti ...	278	"
" " Khandeish ...	259	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	249	"
Fine " Bengal ...	251	"
F. G. Bengal ...	238 1-2	"

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 1st half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,649	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,288	500	1,670	12	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Bangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,226	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	65	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,589	100	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£24	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£33 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	£23	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£100,000	£15,000	£7,994	£4	8½	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$125	£30	31	34	34	24	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,88,425	50	61½	6	7	7	8	8½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½		8	8	...ex
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500A k £375,000B	£415,000	£30,125		£21½ b £21½	b	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1,000,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	61½	10	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88 253	10,00,000	33,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11
Peoples Bank of India ...	12,42,375n	3,00,000	29,712	30	31	9	9	9	9	...

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	680
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p .c.	136
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	96
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	117
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	119
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	602½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	133

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Managing Agents or Secretaries.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotations.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12.	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 1st Half
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	925	140	62-5	5 3-5	5 1-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers.	3,90,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	930	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld....	Kothari Sutana and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	270	39,249	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,00,000	...	19,21,030	47,27,975-14-5	100	1,400	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	...	8213-15-3	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 250	2,115	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	138½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,300	...	6,17,995	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,39,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazalbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	635	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	50ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50s	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,8 ,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld,	Kothari Sutana and Co.	1,57,200 80,000	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	105	1705	New levg	...	...	7 o	
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Reidymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	19,58,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	32,65,653	500	835	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,385	7,036-1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,455	33016-1-2	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,70,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,190	23,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	1 075	267-4-4	10	10	10	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	170	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,7 ,000	...	1,000	810	2,74,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gocouldas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,354-4-1 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (P.)	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld.	11,77,750g	...	7,55,911	28,96,772	250	95	2,1 ,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250	—	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	2 ,0 ,000	22,65,799	250	...	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000	750	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,58,556	...	1,000	625	...	6	6	6	7½	...

PRESSES.

The Akbar Manufacturing & Press Co. Ld....	Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co.	Rs. 750	Rs. Nil	Rs. 2,96,754-12-11	Rs.	Rs. 750	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 1,216-6-3	Rs. 350	Rs. 350	Rs. 250	...	...
The New Prince of W

tons February at 16s. light seeds, 18s. seeds cotton.

HAMBURG: 1,000 tons September at 17s. 6d. light seeds, 19s. 6d. seeds cotton. 1,200 tons October at 16s. 6d. light seeds, 18s. 6d. seeds cotton. About 6000 tons, each month, November and December at 16s. 6d. light seeds, 18s. 6d. light seeds cotton.

HALL:—300 tons October at 16s. 3d. light seeds; and 1,500 tons October at 16s. light seeds. 450 tons November at 16s. light seeds.

FIXTURE:—The following is reported:—

S. S. "BULGARIAN":—For two p. p. September loading at 24s. 6d. D. W.

The following are rates:—

	August		
Antwerp	18s 6d l. s	20s 6d	s. c.
Dunkirk	18s 6d „	20s. 6d	„
Hamburg	20s	22s.	„
London	20s	22s.	„
Genoa	20s	22s. 6d	„
Liverpool / Marseilles	18s 6d	20s. 6d	„
Hull	18s l. s.		

Trieste Venice 21s seeds 22s cotton.

September 6d. less than August, October 1s. less than August.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Prices are easier on the week owing to less favourable advices from the home markets. There has, however, been a large business doing in ready seed, and some enquiry for September delivery, but in New Crop for May delivery there has not been so much going on as last week, though speculators are still operating to a moderate extent. Opinions differ as to the ultimate course of the market, but the prevailing opinion is that we shall see lower prices later on, though fluctuations may now occur. The tone of the market at the close is quiet.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 5 0	R.T.
September ...	„ 8 15 6	R.T.
May. ...	„ 9 13 6	„

RAPESEED:—

We have nothing of importance to report in this market, which remains quiet but steady with little or no change in prices.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	8 10 6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	7 14 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	9 1 0	R.T.
„ Guzerat	8 14 0	B.T.

GINGELLYLEED:—

The market is steady with some enquiry for new crop.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 57 8 0	D.J.
Black Kutni „	„ 48 8 0	J.F.

POPPYSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 11 13 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

There is a moderate enquiry at present prices and the tone of the market is steady. We quote:

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 36 0 0	

COTTONSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 25 8 0	

GROUNDNUT:—

Prices are rather steadier for new crop with a moderate demand.

We quote:—

Bold.. Jan.-Feb.	48 0 0	
Small.. Jan.-Feb.	46 8 0	

MOWRASEED:—

A moderate business is doing and rates are a trifle steadier.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 15 0	B.T.	
Aug.-Sept.	„ 8 4 0	R.T.	

WHEAT:—

Early in the week the tone of the market was easier and prices declined slightly. The home markets are now firmer but it has had little effect here and the tone of the market at the close is quiet with little doing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 3 0	R.T.
White Delhi, Sept ...	5 8 6	„
White Delhi, May ...	5 10 0	„

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	5,090	bales.
Wheat	155, 95	cwts.
Linseed	67,677	„
Rapeseed	21,435	„
Gingellyseed ...	4,511	„
Poppyseed	3,200	„
Groundnuts... ...	8,656	„
Castorseed	16,209	„
Rice	122,537	„
Myrabollams... ...	4,770	
Cottonseed	59,684	„
Mowraseed	40,422	„
Gram	8.351	„
Joowar	18,169	„
Maize	211	„
Barley	4,168	„

LOCAL YARNS.

The advance in Cotton has made spinners firmer and they are not inclined to accept the offers made, which are generally at low rates. A small business has been done during the week. The China market continues quiet. A few hundred bales 20's changed hands here yesterday at 8 1-8 to 8 3-16 annas. There is a slightly better feeling in the market at the close.

	Bales.
Weekly sales at Shanghai	500
Unsold stock at	...55,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is still little change to report in these markets. The advance in cotton has made Manchester firm but the market remains inactive. The local market is quiet for most goods.

GREY GOODS.—The market continues quiet with a moderate demand.

WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet with little business doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is steady. There is a moderate demand for all printed goods and prices are maintained.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES.—The home market is slightly easier in prices, but is firm. The local market is quiet with a moderate demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market remains quiet.

COAL MARKET.

The market is firm for both forward and ready delivery owing to recent floods. We hear railborne quotations for delivery up to end of the year have advanced 4 annas.

Prices approximately:—

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Powell Duffryn ...	...	23-8
Cory's Abercare, ...	...	22-8
Davison's W. Hartley	21-8	21-0
Best Desherghur	17-4	17-4
1st Class Jherriah	...	16-8
Wiltbank	...	16-8
Heilger's Anthracite coal	Nil	16 8
Standard coal...	Nil	16

SHARES.

The market has kept quiet and prices are unchanged in some cases, while in others they have declined slightly. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 1,670, Bank of India have improved to Rs. 68, Indian Specie are unchanged at and about Rs. 61 1-2, Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 86, Bombay Merchants' Bank at Rs. 14. Central Bank of India at Rs. 29. In press companies, New Berars have declined to Rs. 535; and Indian Cotton to Rs. 132 1-2. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 156, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation at Rs. 672 1-2, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld. have advanced to Rs. 490, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ld. to Rs. 840, Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 495; Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 85, have improved to Rs. 89, and defd. shares, after touching Rs. 179, have improved to Rs. 185, and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 179, the Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 1,100, and pref. shares to Rs. 915, Bombay Steam Nav. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 240, and preference shares at Rs. 272 1-2, Bombay E. Supply and Tramways Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 188, and pref. shares are unchanged at Rs. 174, Baroda Tramway Co. shares are in demand at Rs. 60. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad Advanced are quiet at Rs. 925, Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 243 3-4, Bombay United have improved to Rs. 535, Century mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 270, Central Indias have declared to Rs. 2,115, Chinas to Rs. 700, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,490, Crescents to Rs. 137 1-2, Currimbhoys to Rs. 262 1-2, Davids have improved to Rs. 567 1-2, Jamsheds are weak at Rs. 135, Khatao Makanji Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,385, and Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 805; Laxmi Cotton Rs. 1,300, Maneckji Petit have improved to Rs. 3,190, Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,455, Morarji Goculdas Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 3,180, New Great Eastern have declined to Rs. 245, Sassoon Mill shares have improved to Rs. 755, Standards have declined Rs. 1,425, Swan Mill shares to Rs. 300, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,630, Textiles to Rs. 1400, Vishnu Cotton Mill shares (preference) have changed hands at Rs. 670. In railway companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 590, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 672 1-2, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 140, Central Provinces are quiet at Rs 95, Gujrat railways are steady at Rs. 119, Sindh Light Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 144, and Upper Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs. 16 prem. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1913.

741. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

742. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

743. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. E. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 26th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

744. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 25th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 27th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. Recruits' Parade—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

745. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th (Sunday, Distances—300, 500 yards Wantage, 300 yards Loopehole, 200 yards Wantage. August 31st Sunday.

746. Lectures.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 190 dated 16th July 1913 Lieut R H Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 25th August 1913 at the B V A Head-Quarters at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—Infantry Fire in Battle.

II. In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major W H W Hope, R G A will give a lecture on the 25th August 1913 at the R G A Lecture Room at 7-15 p. m.

Subject.—The operations in Italy during 1805 and the effect of the Naval actions at Trafalgar in the same.

All Officers and members of Volunteer units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

III The Adjutant will, give a lecture on Thursday, the 28th instant, at, 7 p m at Head-Quarters.

Subject—Attack

All ranks are invited to attend.

747 Enrolment—The undernamed havin been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No 7512 Vol H S Benner.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offr. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1913

192 Promotion and Appointment No 2 Coy No 1249 Bombr H T Binks to be Corporal and posted to "D" Sub-Sec

1352 a Bombr E A Sherrin to be Corporal in "A" Sub-Section With effect from 20th August 1913

193 B V A Institute.—On Saturday 23rd August 1913 a Play in Three Episodes by Ian Hay will be presented entitled

PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER

Proceeded by a Vocal and Instrumental Concert Admission Rupee One Commence at 9 30 p m

(Sd). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REID, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. A match has been arranged with "G" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles, to be fired at Colaba to-day Saturday the 23rd instant.

The following will represent the Bombay Light Horse:—Sergt Annesly, Corpls. Savile, and Lodge, Lce-Corpl Webster (Captain) Troopers Aylward, Furze, John Reid, F G Stewart. Reserve:—Troopers Wallace and G F Robinson.

2. There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 26th instant from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd.), D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

ARE ENGLISHMEN LESS COURTEOUS?

MORE LETTERS FROM OUR READERS.

MANNERS IN BOMBAY.

There is, apparently, a great diversity of opinion as to whether Englishmen are less courteous than they were of yore. More letters from readers reach us on this subject, which was raised by a leading article in our columns on Thursday commenting on Lord Rosebery's opinion that in modern times there had been a decay of manners, not only in England but all over the world. Our correspondents, naturally, write of the Englishman in India, and of his manners in Bombay particularly.

REPLY TO "OLD FASHIONED ENGLISHMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your reader "Old fashioned" Englishman" undoubtedly put his finger on a phase of English life in Bombay which is hardly a creditable one from the point of view of manners; but at the same time think he was oversevere and exaggerated the points he mentioned. I agree that in places of amusement there is often a gang of fellows who make themselves a nuisance. For example a few weeks ago there appeared at one of the theatres a small troupe of girl acrobats. Now if knock-a-bout turns on the stage are not particularly elevating sights, it is only fair to say that these performers deserved the appreciation that for the most part they earned. But from one portion of the audience they received only rudeness, incidents in their feats being greeted with derisive "ahs" and "oh mys." In this case the rest of those present were to blame for not showing their disapprobation of such ungentlemanly conduct. This is one of such cases to which your correspondent refers, and it is here that I agree with him.

But apart from these instances, youth will have its fling and there are times when it is over-hilarious. But surely is this not "rudeness" bordering on madness? And at any rate can it be truly said that such behaviour is characteristic of all Englishmen in Bombay? There are a good many Britishers in this city, and while we criticise the revels of a few we must remember that we hear very little of the majority. But, nevertheless, the latter quietly maintain the high standard of English manners, broad-mindedness, and courtesy; and so your "old fashioned" correspondent is at fault in making his reflections apply generally. I am sure your fair-minded readers will bear me out in this.—Yours, etc.,

SEE ALL SIDES.

RAILWAY AMENITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—If on the evidence of the interesting letters, which are appearing in your paper you intend to decide yourself the knotty question whether the manners of Englishmen have deteriorated I do not envy you your task. But should it afford you any assistance I tender the evidence of the following true incident.

Travelling in a second-class carriage on an English railway a well-known humourist had a little misunderstanding with a lady, the only occupant of the compartment beside himself, in reference to the opening of a window.

"You don't appear to know the difference, sir, between the second and third class," said the lady, cuttingly.

"Oh, madam," said the joker, "I am an old railway traveller; I know all the class distinctions. In the first class the passengers behave rudely to the guards, in the third the guards behave rudely to the passengers, and in the second,—with a bow to his fellow-traveller—"the passengers behave rudely to each other. Yours, etc.,

J. T. R.

NOT A KILL-JOY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—The letter under the heading "Manners in Bombay" published in your yesterday's issue was evidently written by one of those people who look upon cheerfulness as a crime. Why should we not be amused at the antics of a few high-spirited young men? How long has it been wicked to smile because somebody does something which may not be sensible, but is, nevertheless, amusing. I for one do not intend to be so serious as your correspondent about the trivial affairs of life, and if it is considered bad manners to have occasionally a harmless joke in public with somebody then I have much pleasure in joining hands with those who try to make life worth living in Bombay and thank my lucky stars I am not a kill joy, as is that gentleman with "Old Fashioned Englishman" for a nom-de-plume. —Yours, etc.,

"HAPPY."

Apollo Bunder.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Many suggestions have been made re the disposal of the £80,000 saved out of the messing of the troops in South Africa. One of the most feasible and most reasonable and one with the most to recommend it is that the money should be devoted towards increasing the pensions of the hundreds of poor fellows who are now dragging out their existence on an invalid's pension through ill health incurred in tropical countries. There are hundreds of cases where such an increase would bring comfort to the recipient, and smooth his last hours.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM COTTON.

The first forecast of the cotton crop of Assam, 1913-14, reads:—[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1911-12 the area under cotton crop in Assam represents some 0·2 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

The area under cotton this year is estimated at 34,700 acres against 34,900 acres estimated last year, the decrease being mainly due to want of timely rain. The prospects of the crop are at present fair.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

WATSON *vs.* CRAWFORD. PETITION GRANTED.

The case in which Mr. Robert Michael Watson charges Mr. Archibald A. Crawford, electrical engineer, with detaining and enticing away his wife was continued yesterday.

Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate has framed charges against Mr. Crawford under sections 147 and 148 of the Indian Penal Code and Mr. Crawford, thereupon, presented an application to the High Court, praying for a transfer of the case to the High Court Criminal Sessions or to the Court of another Presidency Magistrate.

The application was heard by Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, who granted a rule on Thursday.

Mr. H. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Patkar, Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, represented the Crown. The complainant Mr. Watson appeared in person.

The further hearing of the application was resumed yesterday, when Mr. Campbell stated that the Court granted his client a rule on Thursday. He therefore asked their Lordship whether he should address the Court or the Government Pleader.

Mr. Justice Heaton replied that his client's case was first that he had reasonable apprehension that the Magistrate was prejudiced, and secondly, the manner in which he had recorded the evidence had actually prejudiced Mr. Crawford's case.

Counsel replied that there was a third ground, viz, that the Magistrate did not take notice of the threating letters written by the complainant to the accused's witnesses.

The Court said that the accused had his legal remedy against the complainant. It was not the business of the Magistrate to enquire into such complaints. The Magistrate was perfectly right in not taking notice of Mr. Crawford's complaint in that matter. The Court further questioned whether section 342 of the criminal Procedure Code was applicable to the Presidency Magistrate, and whether the Magistrate was bound by that section to record the questions and answers of the accused.

It was true, said Mr. Campbell that certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code did not apply to Presidency Magistrates but that section was applicable and the Magistrate was bound by it.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—You say that the Magistrate in not recording the questions has disregarded the law.

Mr. Campbell—Yes, my lord, he has entirely disregarded the law and thereby prejudiced our defence.

Mr. Patkar then stated that he was instructed not to oppose the application. This was a private prosecution and Mr. Watson, the complainant, was present in Court. This was not a case for the sessions as the Magistrate had held that the evidence in the case was insufficient for a charge under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code. The case might be transferred to another Court.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Watson said that he had no objection to the case being transferred to the Court of another Presidency Magistrate, but he strongly objected to the case going before Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Third Presidency Magistrate, as that magistrate was a Roman Catholic.

The Court ordered the transfer of the case from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and left it to his worship's discretion as to the Court, which should further try the case.

APPEAL AGAINST OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, heard an appeal preferred against the decision of the Hon. Mr Justice Heaton by Bhojabhai Allarakhia against the Official Assignee.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the appellant, while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, were for the respondent.

It appeared that one Rahim Hamir, a merchant dealing in glass, china, crockery and enamelware, filed his petition in insolvency on January 14, 1911, and by a vesting order of the same date, his estate and effects became vested in the Official Assignee. The insolvent being unable to pay off his debts as they fell due, stopped payment, after giving notice to some of his creditors on December 29, 1910. A draft composition deed was subsequently prepared, discussed and settled, but the insolvent put off getting it engrossed, stamped and executed. The insolvent had money dealings with Bhojabhai Allarakhia and the latter alleged that as security for a loan of Rs. 10,000 made by him to the insolvent on November 7, 1910, the insolvent had mortgaged to him his goods in the Kazi Street godown by two Gujerati writings, dated November 7, 1910 and December 30, 1910, respectively. Bhojabhai also relied on an agreement executed in his favour by the insolvent on January 2, 1911. Subsequent to the vesting order, the insolvent's goods were sold and Bhojabhai was paid Rs. 8,310. The Official Assignee afterwards filed the suit against Bhojabhai, maintaining that the two writings and agreement were executed by the insolvent with a view to give Bhojabhai a preference over his other creditors at a time when he was unable to pay his debts, and that they were, in consequence, fraudulent and void as against the Official Assignee. He, therefore, prayed that the said three writings may be declared to be fraudulent and void and that the defendant be ordered to repay him the said sum of Rs. 8,310 with interest. The suit was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton who delivered judgment, holding that the writings of November 7 and December 30 1910, and the agreement of January 2, 1911, were fraudulent and void, and that the plaintiff, the Official Assignee, was entitled to the payment of the sum of Rs. 8,320. He accordingly passed a decree for the amount due with costs and interests at 6 per cent. per annum. From this decree the appellant filed an appeal which came on for hearing.

DISPUTE AMONG BHORIS.

Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy sued Essaji Moosaji and twenty-three others before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, with Mr. Peerbhoy, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Seerwai, defended the first defendant, while Mr. F. S. Talyar khan, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs Surajmal and Co., and Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, represented the defendants Nos. 2 A to 11 and 24.

The plaint showed that previous to 1907 the plaintiff carried on business with the first defendant and the original second defendants, Allibhoy Dossaji and Adamji Hakimji, in Bombay and elsewhere in India under the name and style of Essaji Allibhai and Co., and Lookmanji Vallebhoy and Co. Both firms were afterwards referred to as Essaji Alibhoy and Co. The share of the original second defendant in that firm was 24 per cent. and that of each of the other partners 19 per cent. Essaji Allibhoy and Co. were possessed of considerable property, both moveable and immoveable, including a piece of land in Elphinstone Road, standing in the name of one Dossaji Adamji, the father of the original second defendant. In 1906 the original second defendant as the plaintiff had only recently discovered, had secretly transferred that piece of land to the name of his widow who was the twenty-fourth defendant in the suit. In 1904 a dispute arose between the plaintiff and the partners of the firm of Essaji Allibhoy and Co. with reference to certain Hundi transactions between that firm and one Essaji Tajbhoy, and the other partners agreed to indemnify the plaintiff against any loss arising in respect of such Hundi transactions or any other pecuniary transactions between that firm and Essaji Tajbhoy.

In December, 1907 Adamji Hakimji died, leaving defendants Nos. 12 to 23 as his heirs and legal representatives. The partnership accounts were not made up, and the share of Adamji Hakimji in the assets at the time of his death had never been ascertained or made over to his heirs. Up to 1909, the firm of Essaji Allibhoy and Co. was entitled to a 45 1-2 per cent, share in certain business carried on by Valibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., of which firm the plaintiff was a member, as representing the interest of the firm of Essaji Allibhoy and Co. By an agreement between the plaintiff and the first and the original second defendants, and Allibhoy Dossaji, in October, 1909, it was agreed to wind up the firm of Essaji Allibhoy and Co.

The plaintiff after stating further facts asked for a declaration that the agreement of October 1909, was valid and binding on certain of the defendants and that the Elphistone Road property should be declared the property of the firm of Essaji Vallibhoy. They also sought for other reliefs.

Written statements were filed controverting some of the essential facts mentioned by the plaintiff.

The case is proceeding.

QUESTION OF A RECEIVER.

In the suit filed by Bai Bhagoorbai, widow of Sitaram Luxman Nayak, against Kashibai, widow of Sitaram Laxman Nayak, and Ramchandra Balaram Nayak, a rule was issued to show cause why they and their servants and agents should not be restrained from dealing with or taking part in the management of the estate of the deceased, Sitaram LuxmanNayak, and why a Receiver should not beappointed.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared in support of the rule and the first defendant was represented by Mr. Davar and the second by Mr. Desai.

The rule was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Dawar, who, after hearing arguments, delivered judgment.

After criticising the facts of the case his lordship said the parties should come on Tuesday next and suggest the names of fit and proper persons as Receiver; if they did not agree his lordship would have to appoint the Official Receiver.

THE POLICE COURTS.

DEFRAUDING THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the Esplande Police Court, yesterday Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which George Michael, a Christian, was charged by Inspector Spiers with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of two sums of money, Rs 302 and Rs 283, belonging to the Bible Book and Tract Society, where the accused was employed.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and said that he was disposed to fine him as in that case the money could be paid to the Society which was a charitable institution.

The accused was fined Rs. 400 on each charge, with the option of two months rigorous imprisonment and the Court ordered that Rs 302 and Rs 283 be paid to the Society if the fine was paid.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

In the Court of Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Charles Evans, a Eurasian lad of 15, and Vishwanath, a Hindu, were charged in respect of the theft of a motor car tyre valued as Rs. 10, the property of A. Trafford.

The tyre was missing from the complainant's premises and the theft was traced to Evans who had sold the tyre to the second accused.

The complainant told the magistrate that the boy had been with him for some time and bore a very good character. If the magistrate would deal with him leniently, he would see that in future he did not go astray.

The magistrate ordered Evans to receive six stripes, and fined the second accused Rs. 15, with the option of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Edmund Norris, an engine-driver of the G. I. P. Ry. charged William Proudfoot with having criminal intimacy with his wife. After hearing evidence the accused was acquitted

H. M. S. "DARTMOUTH."

The Admiralty has directed the cruiser "Dartmouth" to be paid off at Devonport on the 1st September next, and recommissioned the following day with a new crew for service with the East Indies Squadron.

The "Dartmouth" will be commissioned, as already intimated, by Captain J. D'Arcy. As soon as convenient after recommissioning the "Dartmouth" will leave for her station.

Commander G. D. Jephson has been appointed first executive officer of the "Dartmouth". This officer has served afloat for nearly twenty four years, and is a commander of three and a half years' seniority. He is no stranger to the station, having served there previously.

Lieutenant A. F. Pridham has been appointed gunnery lieutenant of the "Dartmouth." He has just requalified with good marks in gunnery, and has been in the service for ten and a half years.

"MILKMAID MILK."

We again call our readers' attention to the competitions now being run by that enterprising firm, the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., full particulars of which an Acrostic Competition on the word "Milkmaid," are to be found in their advertisement on page 9 of this issue.

The prize for the best attempt is Rs. 150 and there are 50 consolation prizes. The competition will close on Aug. 30 and the results will be published in the "Bombay Gazette" on Saturday, September 6, 1913. Particulars of the other competition will be announced later.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

MONSOON CONDITIONS AGAIN ESTABLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

There has been a large increase of rain, and monsoon conditions are again established over the greater part of the country. A depression is apparently forming off the north Madras coast

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, the Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and the North Madras coast, fairly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, the west of the United Provinces, and Mysore; local in Bihar and Orissa, the east of the United Provinces Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assam and Malabar.

Tavoy and Toungoo report two inches; Akyab, four; Bassein and Myitkyina, one and a half; Thayetmyo, Monyma, Shillong and Cox's Bazar, one; Narayangunj, gunj, two; Ranchi, one; Sambalpur and Cawnpore, one and a half; Dehra Dun, two; Rajkot, Indore and Pachmarhi one Sutna, Seoni and Nagpur, three-quarters; Chanda, one and a half; Jagdalpur two; Malegaon a half; Nizamabad, two; Hanamkonda one; Hyderabad Deccan, three-quarters; Mangalore, one; and Salem two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the centre and the northeast of the peninsula.

Earthquake report.—A very slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at fourteen hours twenty-two minutes yesterday afternoon.

MAIL STEAMER REPORT.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports a weak monsoon over the Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G. Hos. In. cts
Previously registered	74·99	71 55	72·31
Friday, 22nd Aug....	0·10	0·16	0·28
Total.....	75·09	71·71	72·59
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. August 22.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total Corrdg. to date, 1911 In. cts.	Corrdg Total. 1912. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·28	60·36	40 27 43·98

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 22nd August In. cts.	Total up-to-date. In. cts.
0 26	72 85

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. In. Cts.
72	67	0 47	165 92

Summary of observations, recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-western and extreme northern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0·30," Jhansi 0·57", Cawnpore 1·32" and Allahabad 0·11." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air continues in defect in the extreme north-western districts but has increased and became normal over the rest of the division. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegram has been received from Karachi. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and west Central India; Rajkot has had 0·88," Veraval 0·18" and Indor 0·92". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·29", Saugor 0·52", Hoshangabad 0·14", Akola 0·19", Amraoti 0·17," Nagpur 0·74", Chanda 1·29" and Raipur 0·40". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.42," Ahmednagar "Aurangabad 0·11," Nizamabad 2·30" and Hyderabad 0·30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended to the west United Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan, and increased in the central parts of the country, Hyderabad and Kathiawar, but decreased on the west coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras. Nearly general rain has fallen in the United and the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local rain in Kathiawar, West Central India, and on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central and the south United Provinces, local rain in West Central India, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan, and on the north Madras coast. Isolated showers are possible in the east Punjab and Rajputana.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Arabia" which left Aden on the afternoon of the 17th, experienced till Longitude 51° E. light variable wind and generally cloudy skies, till Longitude 56° E. gentle to moderate southerly or south-south-westerly and fine weather, till Longitude 65½° E. moderate to fresh south-westerly wind, moderate sea and swell with cloudy skies, and till arrival this morning gentle (west-south-westerly) wind weakening near Bombay to light wind, moderate sea and swell with cloudy skies. Winds are below normal in strength in the Arabian Sea.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

Its Dangers and How to Overcome Them.

Uncomfortable, inconvenient, and often painful as is ordinary diarrhœa, these conditions are as nothing if the disease is neglected and allowed to become chronic, for it may end in dysentery or in abscess of the liver, which is no less grave.

While every thinking individual will seek medical advice for this condition, he should always remember to restrain his appetite in spite of the temptation to eat a lot, partly to satisfy the voracious hunger which is invariably present, and partly in the mistaken belief that, by so doing, he will keep up his strength.

The all-important food for chronic diarrhœa is one which is absorbed almost, if not entirely, in the stomach, so that it leaves no solid residue to irritate the already over-irritated and irritable intestine.

Of such foods, the best is undoubtedly Sanatogen, of which that distinguished physician, Dr. Gumpert, has written in one of the leading medical journals of the world: "Sanatogen is absorbed without leaving any residue."

Thousands of doctors and patients have endorsed Sanatogen's power of maintaining the sufferer's strength in acute and chronic diarrhœa. Even when chronic diarrhœa extends to dysentery, Sanatogen's power may be gauged from the following statement of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Irina and Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burmah. His Lordship writes: "Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it. This, perhaps, because I cannot stick to a milk diet, which I abhor."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

After the Chamber work is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis and G

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji and Co. Jeewandas Doongersi vs Bai Jevibai Sunderdas.

17-12—Little and Co, Vulabhdas Ramji vs Khimji Keshowji, Tyabji.

5-13—Payne Mohonlal Joohraj vs Ranchordas Bhicandas Vacha.

6-13—Mansukhlal, Jeewandas Damodar vs Bai Lilabai Pestonji.

9-13 Jehangir, Hoorbai vs Ahmed Haji Kadermia, Mulla

10-13—Payne, Abdulla Abdul Rehman vs Mahomed Abdul Rehman, Maneklal.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 23rd August, 1913.

HYDERABAD AND ITS GOVERNMENT.

Hyderabad has given us several sensations lately, the most notable being the conviction and degradation of one of its local nobility of misappropriating State funds and furniture entrusted to him in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Its surprises are usually of a political character, followed by expatriations when the offenders happen to belong to British India, and we believe that this was the first occasion on which an official had been found guilty of pilfering as a means of adding to emoluments sufficiently large to have prevented such a lapse in morality. It should be mentioned, however, that the culprit was not a member of the hereditary nobility, who would disdain to sully their repute by transactions of this kind, as his patent was a creation of a few years ago, given in accordance with the practice of recognising personal worth by the bestowal of titles, a privilege still retained by the principal States, which may not establish orders resembling the British systems of Knighthood. Another and more remarkable incident was the discovery of a political conspiracy directed against the young Nizam himself which actually questioned the legality of an accession, ratified by the Government of India, and by the Viceroy in person when he went to Hyderabad, after the demise of the ruler a couple of years ago. The details of this plot at King-making are in the possession of the Foreign Office, while some of those who were concerned in it have been banished from the State, a very lenient punishment for treasonable acts which in British India would demand the intervention of legal tribunals and a lavish distribution of lawyers' fees. But in Hyderabad, where the absolutism of the ruler supersedes all conventional forms of procedure, there are no political trials with their attendant recriminations, as the official guillotine is applied by His Highness as soon as he is satisfied of the guilt of offenders. They disappear like the shadowy entities in a Cinema Show and no questions are asked in Parliament about their alleged transgressions.

Occurrences of this type are rarely referred to in the public utterances of the Resident, who usually limits his remarks to complimentary appreciations of the administrative progress of the State and the Nizam's Association with it as an active and vigilant ruler. But the audacity of the latest plot was a good reason for not observing the customary reticence on the political situation, and Colonel Pinhey used the first opportunity that presented itself for giving a "coup de grace" to the intrigue, and expressing the approval of the highest authority in India with the Nizam's actions. "His Highness has shown," said the Resident, "that the means to insist on a pure and progressive administration, and to free himself from the suspicion of acting otherwise than for the Government of his people and for the maintenance of his friendship with the British Government. I claim that in spite of the many difficulties by which he has been surrounded the Nizam is fulfilling all the anticipations made about his rule, and that the clouds of intrigue and suspicion are rolling away." This testimony is the official refutation of the accusations made by the plotters, and is to be followed by a Vicaregal visit to Hyderabad in November, as a more significant means of approving a policy endorsed by the Resident. The incident may, therefore, be dismissed as a remarkable example of local intrigue which does not exclude the Ruler from its operations, and we may pass on to the more pleasant aspects of the situation as revealed by the recent reports and statistics issued by the State.

When the Nizam succeeded to his great heritage a couple of years ago he avowed his adherence to the progressive policy initiated by his father with the assistance of experts from British India, and the developments which have since occurred show that there has been no departure from this excellent decision. The most pressing need of the Dominions is the extension of its railways to areas which are still cut off from the local lines and the British Systems as the result of the policy of inaction favoured by a monopolist Company. The prolonged discussion between the latter and the Government has at last been terminated and the first fruits of the agreement are visible in the decision of His Highness to link up Hyderabad with the important gold-fields in the Raichur Doab via Gadag and Kurnool, the two nearest stations on the M. and S. M. system. This line, some two hundred miles long, will traverse a rich agricultural country, and will give producers of cereals as well as the mining companies access to the port of Goa, where commercial affairs are largely controlled by the operations of the Madras Railway. It will cost two and a half crores to construct, the funds being found by the Nizam's Government, pending the raising of extra capital by the Company, and the work is to be commenced two months hence, with the prospect of completion in two or three years. Other projects are under contemplation, for His Highness is keenly interested in the policy of railway development as a means of adding to the prosperity of his subjects, and is prepared to sanction all schemes sent for his approval. This is one indication of his qualities as a ruler and for further proofs of his catholic activities we may again quote from the Resident's review of his acts. "I could mention" said Colonel Pinhey, "hundreds of instances in support of my statement that His Highness is an assiduous and generous ruler, but most of them are more or less of a confidential nature. So I will only refer to the main question of the great Musi scheme, to reforms in the Judicial and Educational Departments, and his numerous contributions to public movements in British India." We may supplement these examples by his management of this year's scarcity in the Northern provinces of his territory, where distress might have broadened with famine but, for the prompt assistance given to the people; the question of Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies, the introduction of competitive examinations for his Civil Service, a liberal endowment of scholarships, and many other matters which pledge the State to on additional expenditure of half a crore and more per annum. Turning to the financial side of the position we find that the State can meet these new commitments without drawing upon its funded investments as there will be a surplus for the current year of over fifty lakhs, with the prospect of a more liberal margin between income and expenditure as the new railway projects come into operation as factors in commercial and agricultural expansion. It is anticipated that the amount lodged in Government and railway securities will reach a total of seven crores by the end of the year, while the only outstanding liability of importance is being automatically liquidated from the rental of Berar. It would be possible to multiply these proofs of the progressive era which has transformed Hyderabad from semi-bankruptcy to an affluency unequalled in Feudatory India, wherein Mr. Montagu, as evidenced by his recent budget speech, saw some object lessons worth remembering. But sufficient has been said to justify Colonel Pinhey's claim that His Highness is a capable and successful ruler, and has no reason to fear intrigues against himself or his Government when he can point to such convincing results of the policy he is pursuing, and which will receive the friendly impression of the Viceroy when he goes to Hyderabad for the second time since an accession only two years old.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LAST PREMIER. With the passing away when verging on ninety of Mr. Emile Ollivier, the famous last Premier of Louis Napoleon immediately before his struggle with Prussia, sad memories will naturally be revived of the part that he played in the popular mind in provoking that conflict. He himself was far from averse to alluding to that part, for he was never weary during his long and enforced retirement of taking the world into his confidence, and of elaborately telling the whole story. Indeed he spent one half of his long life in explaining to the world, contemporaries as well as posterity, his conduct during that famous crisis. He was Prime Minister for a few months only, yet he took fourteen thick volumes to render justice to himself and his premiership, and to put himself straight with the world. He turned historian for the purpose, and wrote his voluminous work "L'Empire Liberal" begun to be published twenty years ago but taken in hand much earlier, and not quite concluded with its fourteenth volume issued three or four years ago. Then he told the whole story of how the war with Germany arose and all its interior and hidden causes over again in a more condensed form in a book he published only the other day. It is well that he has done all this, for his history is valuable apart from the personal tone which necessarily pervades it, and, while we may or may not accept the long drawn apology for his own policy and conduct that it contains, we are forced to regard with great respect the treatment of facts and events most of which passed under his own eye, supported as it is with full quotation of important state papers. His great work will probably go down to posterity as the best statement of the case from the French side by a responsible writer who knows most of the secret main-springs that brought on that fatal struggle. M. Ollivier, it is clear, was not a strong minister fit for such a crisis. He was himself pacifically inclined, no doubt, but he could not control the Emperor and his tool, M. de Gramont, the Foreign Minister, who were both bent upon war as the best remedy for the great internal discontent and unrest they found around them. They wanted to drown this in glory which they were certain to obtain in a victorious war abroad.

The Ems telegram which became famous, which actually precipitated the conflict and was meant to precipitate it, was sent by Gramont in obedience to the will of the Emperor without the knowledge or permisson of his chief, M. Ollivier. Napoleon had, only a short time ago, granted constitutional rule to his subjects and Gramont as constitutional minister ought not to have been guided by his Sovereign but by his chief. Gramont was a scion of the ancient nobility and bred in old autocratic tradition. He did not stop for Ollivier's order in the matter; for him the word of Napoleon was enough. The fatal telegram was despatched to the German Emperor demanding from him a perpetual guarantee that Prussia would never allow a Hohenzollern Prince to be a candidate for the Spanish throne, and Bismarck was given just the opportunity for which he was waiting all along. Ollivier knew nothing of it, and disapproved of it when told. But matters had been forced upon him, and we knew the terrible *denouement*. Napoleon had ardently wished for war, but had forgotten to prepare for it, whilst Bismarck had wished and prepared for the struggle he knew to be inevitable. The latter garbled the fateful telegram while puolishing it, but this was gratuitous as even had it been published as received, it was enough to put France entirely in the wrong. After the Franco-Prussian war M. Ollivier made several attempts to re-enter politics, but he was defeated at elections as he was too unpopular with any party to be acceptable. He definitely left active politics in 1880, and wisely devoted himself to literature and especially history. He wrote, as we have said, a voluminous history of what he calls the Liberal Empire, that is the Empire of last years of Napoleon III, when he was forced to rule constitutionally. He also wrote an able work on the Vatican Council of 1869-70. Just before his otherthrow in 1870 he was elected to the French Academy, but took his seat only two years later. On account of his unpopularity and the opposition to him even then there was a scene in the Academy when the veteran politician and statesman Guizot, then already 85, opposed him vehemently. So great was the prejudice against him as the Prime Minister who launched France light-heartedly upon the horrible war. That prejudice pursued him throughout his subsequent career, and, in spite of his able attempts at vindication, it was never dissipated.

RECRUITS. THE dearth of recruits in the British Army has reached alarming proportions and needless to say the War Office is very seriously exercised about it. So weak are many of the home battalions that quite a number will not be able to put more than 400 or 500 men in the field during the approaching manœuvres. The home infantry is more than 8,000 below establishment, and when the Indian and Colonial drafts are taken the battalions on home service will be skeleton ones. As soon as the manœuvres are over, a number of the battalions will make route marches through their home grounds with a view to stimulating recruiting.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. "Salsette" with the homeward Mails of the 16 instant arrived at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, is visiting Delhi this week on his way to Bombay.

Mr. Gokhale, under medical advice, has gone to a Continental health resort, but will spend a few days in London before returning to this country next month.

Favourable accounts have been received from Home regarding the health of Brigadier-General Sir Grimston, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops. A marked improvement has occurred.

Orders have been issued at Malta for the cruiser "Perseus"—late of the East Indies Squadron—to return home to pay off into the Material Reserve instead of being refitted at Malta for service in the Mediterranean.

Major T. C. Plowden has left Akola for Bombay en route to England. There was a large gathering of European and Indian gentlemen present at the station platform which was illuminated and decorated.

Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, on return from leave, will resume charge of the Judicial Secretaryship to Government next week at Naini Tal. Mr. W. J. Burkitt, who has been officiating in the appointment, will be placed on special duty in connection with the preparation of materials against the next visit of the Public Services Commission.

The plague figures during the week ending August 16 show 1289 cases, resulting in 938 deaths in all India. Of the total fatal cases 348 were reported from Bombay, 216 from the United Provinces, 84 from Bihar and Orissa, 81 from Mysore, 38 from the Punjab, 103 from Burma, 27 from Madras, 8 from Bengal, and 33 from Hyderabad. No cases occurred at Rajputana, Frontier Province, and Kashmir.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE INDIAN "BUDGET DEBATE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

This year the amendments put down in connection with the Indian Budget numbered six and were as follow:—

Mr. Rowlands,—To call attention to the Opium Traffic; and to move a Resolution.

Mr. Morrell,—To call attention to the need for increased Parliamentary control of Indian affairs; and to move, That, in view of the responsibility of this House for the government of India, it is desirable that a Standing Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts should be appointed and that the Salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates.

Sir Henry Craik,—To call attention to recent appointments in the Indian Education Service; and to move, That the position of the Indian Civil Service as regards pay and promotion demands the consideration of this House.

Sir Herbert Roberts,—To move, That this House regrets the continued expansion of the drink revenue in India, and urges that the licensing reforms advocated by the representatives of Indian opinion should be carried out, notably, the strengthening of the powers of the advisory committee, the abolition of the auction system, and the separation of the licensing and revenue functions in administration.

Sir J. D. Rees,—To call attention to the failure of the authorities in India to discover the perpetrators of the attempt upon the life of the Viceroy at Delhi; and to move a Resolution.

Mr. Bigland,—To move, That the Secretary of State for India be instructed to communicate with the Governments of the United States of North America, Germany, and France with a view to inaugurate international action to safeguard commerce from the injurious effect of the hoarding of gold coin in India, and to report to this House.

Mr. Rowlands was successful in the ballot. This is the first time that I have heard of his being interested in the Opium Traffic and I should think he would find a great deal of difficulty in making a coherent speech on the subject. However, he was not called upon to face this ideal. With great astuteness Lord Crewe and Sir Edward Grey as the two Cabinet Ministers chiefly concerned arranged to receive beforehand a representative deputation of the opponents of the Opium Traffic and so the amendment was dropped. Whether "Jim" Rowlands, as his friends call him, formed one of the "representative deputation" we are not told. If I were a betting man I would not mind laying my bottom dollar, whatever that may be, that he was not. However, Mr. Rowlands was not the first and will not be the last "dummy." These little devices are legitimate and common.

My representative in the Press Gallery writes:—"To-night's debate has been unusually featureless. As Mr. Montagu indicated, the chief innovation was giving up the pretence that it was a Budget debate. For the first time we have not been puzzled by sums in rupees—a universal relief, and nobody the less ignorant. Mr. Montagu spoke 90 minutes from written Ms. and eschewed literary adornment—another gain. His peroration was a rhetorical success, but some Liberals though they liked his talk about devolution, shook their heads over its supposed corollary—lessened control at home. On the Treasury Bench Mr. Asquith sat out his former Secretary's speech; so did Mr. Birrell; and Mr. Churchill came in for the closing part. Mr. Bonar Law supported by one junior Whif (Capt. Gilmour) had the Front Opposition Bench to himself and this other. It was a fairly good house; indeed, the attendance in recent years has shown an improving respect for Indian debates, and it is now better as a rule on such occasions than on some ordinary domestic nights—especially Scottish!

I noticed no Indians in Indian clothes or head-dresses, and only about a dozen in European dress, but the public galleries were full of the usual type of strangers. Mr. Gokhale, although I read in the *Times* that he had gone to a Continental health resort, was in the special gallery.

I got the impression that Mr. Bonar Law intervened mainly to get in his retort to Lord Crewe in their last year's Preference controversy. Mr. Dillon was angry about Lord Ronaldshay's attack on the intermeddling of the Irish pack' but otherwise all was calm.

As to what is said about Mr. Law's intervention it may have been due to the fact that he could not really help himself. According to home-honoured custom the Indian Minister must be followed by a member of the Front Opposition Bench, usually an ex-Secretary of State for India or ex-Under-Secretary. At present there is not a Conservative M.P., who has filled either of those appointments. We have still with us three public men who have occupied the position of Indian Secretary and three that of Indian Under-Secretary but they are all in the House of Lords. Doubtless Mr. George Wyndham if he had been living would have replied to Mr. Montagu's statement especially after his successful performance last time which belied his confession a few years ago that has ignorance of India was colossal. May we infer from what happened yesterday that the "Shadow Cabinet" does not contain a Commoner who is designated for the Indian Secretaryship when the Opposition again enjoy the sweets of office? By the way I heard for the first time the other day that the Duke of Devonshire is a member of the "Shadow Cabinet" and I was asked by my informant if I did not think that the present head of the Cavendishes would go as far as his immediate predecessor? My answer was, as they say in the House of Commons, in the negative and it was not too pleasantly received.

Mr. Bonar Law is what is called a hard hitter, but he can be gracious. He began by saying that Mr. Montagu's speech from beginning to end had been very interesting and in referring to the Hornell job went out of his way to compliment the Prime Minister on the recent academical success of his son in Oxford. As in duty bound Mr. Law referred to the Sitapur case which was indeed almost the prominent theme in the whole debate. Two of the next three speakers, Mr. Swift MacNeill and Mr. John Dillon, devoted the whole of their remarks and the third, Lord Ronaldshay, most of his to this matter. Sir J. D. Rees, Colonel Yate, Mr. Theodore Taylor, Mr. MacCaw, Mr. Morrell who did not confine his observations to his amendment, Mr. Noel Buxton who supported Mr. Morrell's proposal and Sir Henry Craik also spoke. Mr. King pleaded hard to be allowed to put a few things to his friend (Mr. Montagu) but the speaker realising how bored the House had become refused to let him speak. "There are many other hon. members who also want to put a few things to him," Mr. Lowther slily said and Mr. King reluctantly accepted the position. Mr. Montagu in concluding his survey of the speeches said:—"I am becoming more and more convinced that if we want to do justice one day's Debate in the House is not sufficient." Well if he had wanted two days, I daresay, he could have got them easily enough.

"PERISH INDIA!"

"It is almost a lifetime since John Bright delivered his memorable Perish India! speech, but if he were now alive he might join in thanking Heaven that India had not perished, but that it had lived to become one of the greatest and most necessary of the world's food producers." So writes the *Daily Telegraph* in an article based on "the Blue Book reviewing the trade of British India for the official year ended March 31, 1913." Thus is history written. I should like to be referred to the memorable Perish India! speech of John Bright if there ever was such a speech and I believe there was not. My strong, almost confident, impression is that the famous words "Perish India" were uttered not by Bright but by Freeman, the historian, during the never-to-be-forgotten "Bulgarian Atrocities" campaign led by Gladstone. Freeman, it will be remembered by those whose memories go back so far, was one of the G. O. M.'s most active lieutenants; indeed, he was an ardent champion of the opposed Christian subjects of the sublime Porte before the eminent English statesman appeared upon the scene holding aloft the fiery cross and proclaiming from a hundred platforms that the Turks must quit Europe bag and baggage. In certain broad aspects the present situation is not wholly dissimilar from that which existed immediately prior to the Russian troops crossing the Purth on April 24, 1877. Then as now English politicians were warned not to carry their hostility to the Ottoman Power too far, lest the Indian Mohammedans should be stirred to enmity against their British rulers. It was in reply to an argument of this kind that Freeman used his often misquoted words, Perish India, rather than that we should make ourselves *particeps criminis* in the misdeeds of the "unspeakable Turk."

THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS.

Many friends in India of the "feathered creation" and especially, I imagine, the members of the Bombay Natural History Society will have heard with satisfaction that the recent agitation against the indiscriminate slaughter of wild birds has borne good fruit in this country. The Wild Birds Protection Bill which has been introduced is a Government measure and bears, besides the name of Mr. Hobnouse, the names of two other Ministers, Mr. Buxton and Mr. Montagu. Its full title is "A Bill to prohibit the importation of the Plumage and Skins of Wild Birds and to amend the enactments relating to the Protection of Wild Birds and for other purposes incidental thereto." The penalty is a fine not exceeding £5 in respect of the first offence and £25 in respect of the second or any subsequent offence. The court may order the forfeiture or destruction of any plumage which forms the subject of the charge. Plumage of the following is excepted from the prohibition:—Ostriches and eider ducks, birds imported alive, birds imported under a licence for the purpose of supplying specimens for museums or for scientific research and wild birds ordinarily used as articles of diet and imported as food, plumage forming part of wearing apparel being bona fide the property of and actually in the personal use of or intended for the personal use of any person entering the United Kingdom. From time to time there may be additions to or withdrawals from the schedule by order in Council. One provision reads:—"Where the court is satisfied, in any proceedings under this Act, that any plumage is the plumage of a bird which is never or rarely found alive in a wild state in the United Kingdom, the plumage shall be deemed to be imported in contravention of this Act unless the contrary is proved." The Bill permits an order to be made by the Secretary of State or the Secretary for Scotland or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under previous Acts which give powers with reference to the protection of wild birds and their eggs without any application or representation from the council of any county or county borough. Apropos I have been spending a week end at sea and on Monday had an interesting experience in bird life. When one vessel was about 20 miles from shore we saw numerous flights of puffins or sea-parrots (Fratercula arctica) travelling at an enormous speed. They were on the way to their winter-quarters in the Atlantic and will not be seen on land again until next April. At the time we saw these strange birds flying out to mid ocean we were off Sandy Island which is one of the places where they breed. They are not supposed to leave us until the end of August. I hope this early departure does not portend an early and severe winter after two cold summers.

"MANEK MANSION SOCIAL."

A "Manek Mansion Social" was held at Elysium House Earl's Court, on Tuesday, when about seventy ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the hospitality of the proprietors, Mr. M. M. Gandevia. Amongst those present were:—Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir K. G. Gupta, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. John Pollen, Prof. T. W. Arnold, Adviser to Indian Students, Miss E. J. Beck, Khan Bahadur N. Mehta, Mr. Polak (South Africa), Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Warliker, Mr. Leonard Joseph, Dr. and Mrs. Barker, Prof. Inayat Khan, and Madame Kinuk entertained the company with music. Before the company dispersed Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree said it had been suggested to him that Mr. Gandevia should be thanked on behalf of the guests for the pleasant afternoon he had enabled them to enjoy. Most of those present had previous experience of the Social re-unions which Mr. Gandevia had frequently given, but that afternoon's function had a special significance from the fact that they were meeting under a new roof with a purpose.

(*Continued on page 14.*)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND.

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XVIII. (*continued.*)

In the first place, there was Boanerges Scott, now so firmly convinced of Lord Champernowne's guilt that nothing short of the actual confession of the real murderer would shake his belief. Boanerges Scott was a man to be feared—a grim, terrible man, who had the power to hurt an enemy in a dozen different ways. If Antonio Ruvo's guilt was not fully proved in the criminal courts, Boanerges would never forgive the man who had morally cleared Lord Champernowne's name. His capacity for revenge seemed to be almost unlimitted. He would strike and strike hard. Even the law cannot protect insignificant people from the vengeance of men like Boanerges Scott.

Then again there was the question of money—a question that was almost of the first importance in the detective's greedy mind. At the present time Boarerges Scott was paying him a retaining fee of five hundred pounds a year, and there was a lot to be picked up out of travelling expenses and fees, and money that ought to have been expended in bribes. Mr. Higson had always reckoned that the financier was worth at least eight-hundred a year to him That income would be lost. But twenty thousand pounds and a life of ease!

"Well, in any case," said Higson to himself, "I must try and find Ruvo."

Then it occurred to him that, perhaps Greenhead had told the financier about the husband of Sibyl Maville. It was impossible to tell what Greenhead would do or would not do. He seemed to be a man without conscience or honour. He had distinctly promised that he would not tell Boanerges Scott—had even sworn it upon his oath. But oaths and promises were of little account to Greenhead. He would do precisely what he thought best for his own pocket.

But Mr. Higson, thinking over this point with some care, came to the conclusion that Greenhead had not yet said anything to Scott about Antonio Ruvo. The financier could hardly have restrained his fury, if he had known that the detective to whom he had already paid five thousand pounds had kept this piece of information from his employer. No, it was positively certain that Green head was keeping this card up his sleeve, waiting to play it till he could do so to the best advantage. Well, the time had come now. That card mightbe worth twenty thousand pounds to the man who held it.

It was an uncomfortable thought, but Mr. Higson found some consolation in the fact that he had the letter witten by Ruvo to his wife. That was documentary evidence, at any rate. Greenhed could produce nothing but his bare word—worth very little without any corroboration. Still, it would be awkward if Greenhead went to Lord Champernowne with his story. It would spoil the market for anyone who came afterwards.

So, Mr. Higson mused on, smoking pipe after pipe, and sitting hour after hour in his chair. And in the brain of this small and unimportant man the ultimate fate, not only of Lord Champernowne, but of many others, hung trembling in the balance. It was ten minutespast midnight before Mr. Higson decided that he would, at any rate, make a bid for Lord Champernowne's twenty thousand pounds.

Half an hour later he was in bed, and fast asleep; and all through the night he dreamt that twenty thousand pounds in gold lay on a table in front of him, and that he was arranging it in little piles of fifty sovereigns that fell down as soon as he had counted up to ten thousand pounds.

CHAPTER XIX.

"Dear Lord Champernowne,—I have information of the highest importance concerning the death of Mr. Evelyn Scott. If your lordship will kindly call at the adove address, at nine o'clock this evening, I shall hope to be able to satisfy you that you have not wasted your time.—Your obedient servant, Archibald Higson.

"P. S.—Kindly destroy this letter as soon as you have read it. Unless you can give me your word of honour that you have done so, you need not keep the appointment.—A. H."

Lord Champernowne read the letter through three times, made a note of the address, and then, holding the missive over the grate of the morning-room, put a match to it, burnt it to ashes, and crumbled the ashes into dust with the poker. Then he lit a cigar, and seating himself in a chair stared thoughtfully at the piece of paper he held in his hand.

"Higson?" he said to himself. "That was the man who tracked down Greenhead—the man whose evidence Boanerges Scott depends upon to prove me the criminal. Higson, Scott's paid spy! Is this a trap, or is it a genuine confession of the whole plot against me?"

After careful consideration, Lord Champernowne came to the conclusion that there was much to be gained by keeping this appointment, and that there was nothing to be lost. Higson, so he reasoned, had been unable to resist the temptation of the twenty thousand pounds reward. The detective was going to play traitor to his master. Champernowne thought it very unlikely that Higson knew anything that would lead to the conviction of the real murderer. But it was more than probable that Higson would, for a consideration, betray his master's secret and show how evidence had been manufactured against an innocent man, how the truth had been concealed, how the plot had been woven of the little real material that was available and the tissue of lies told by Greenhead. Undoubtedly that was Higson's object in writing the letter. And such information though it might do little or nothing towards securing the conviction of the real criminal would be worth paying for, Possessed of it Lord Champernowne could face his enemies with almost a certainty of defeating them and silencing the evil tongues of those who still whispered that he was a murderer.

"But I can't see him at nine o'c lock" said Champernowne, "that is very certain."

It would be, of course, impossible for the meeting to take place at nine. That very evening an important Bill was to be laid before the House of Lords by Lord Malfray, a Bill that had already passed through the Commons. It dealt with no less a matter than the repeal of the enormous death duties up till then levied on the estates of the very rich and the abolition of the super-tax on great incomes. That was the price the Socialists had to pay for the support of the wealthy. And it was the duty of the Tory Socialists to see that it was threrfully paid. It might have been supposed that the House of Lords which consisted of wealthy then would have passed such a measure without a single discordant voice. But there was still in existence a body of sturdy Liberals who had vowed that for very decency's sake they would fight for the middle classes to the last. The fight would be useless but there was likely to be a good deal of wordy warfare before the Bill was passed. It was not likely that the debate would be over till some time after midnight. and Lord Champernowne was expected to contribute a speech on behalf of the laudowners.

"It would be wiser not to wait till the morning," thought Lord Champernowne. "Higson is a weak sort of fellow and Scott is likely to keep him under pretty strict surveillance."

He decided to telephone to the detective and rang him up. But Mr. Higson was not at home and Champernowne did not care to give amessage to the housekeeper. He wrote a short letter asking if he could call some time between midnight and ten o'clock in the morning when he left the Hou e of Lords and said that if this time would not suit perhaps Mr. Higson would make an appointment early the next morning. He sent this letter by hand and then tried to settle down to his work and thrust this private affair out of his mind.

It is hard however for a man to prevent his thoughts from wandering back to matters which may influence the whole of his life and although Champernowne's work in connection with the speech he was to make that night was of the highest importance he could not concentrate his mind upon it and it seemed extremely probable that he would not do himself justice in the debate.

At half-past twelve a telegram arrived from Mr. Higson saying that he would be very pleased to see Lord Champernowne at any hour after midnight. If Lord Champernowne did not mind walkin gup to the fifth floor, as the lift would have stopped running.

"I'd walk up ten flights," said Champernowne to himself, as he put the telegram in a drawer: "up to the top of a New York sky-scraper, if there was any chance of checkmating Boanerges Scott."

After lunch he made his way to the office of the Freedom League, conversed for half an hour with Bleazby, and went on to the Board of Agriculture. From there he made his way to the House of Lords.

The debate was an interesting one, and the next morning the papers said that Lord Malfray had made the speech of his life. Lord Champernowne unfortunately, was not so successful. As a rule he was a clear and logical speaker, rising at times, but not often, to heights of eloquence. On this particular occasion he was not very coherent, and was inordinately dull and prosy. He spoke for three quarters of an hour, and, to quote the words of an Opposition paper, all that he apparently had to say could have been said by an intelligent schoolboy in ten minutes. The Bill was passed by a majority of forty-three, and Lord Champernowne left the House at twenty minutes to one.

"Not quite your best," said Lord Malfray, as they stood together at the entrance.

"My worst" Champernowne answered, grimly. "I am worried. I've got a good deal of private worry just now."

"Ah, my dear boy," the old man replied, "as you get older you'll learn to detach yourself absolutely from your private life. One of the best speeches I ever made, as a youngster was when my father lay on his deathbed. It was not till my speech was over that I allowed myself to think of my own private sorrow. That is a lesson we all have to learn, and the earlier it is learnt the better."

Lord Champernowne muttered some unintelligible reply and stepped into his motor. He was furious with himself for failing so lamentably, at a time when his party required a particularly lucid and well-delivered statement in defence of their position. The issue of the debate had been in no doubt. There was no chance of the Bill being rejected. But it had been very necessary for the great middle-class public of England to read in their morning papers a mass of clear and logical arguments in favour of repealing the death duties. The fact that the President of the Board of Agriculture had made such a miserable attempt to defend the actions of his party would give a dangerous weapon into the hands of the Opposition.

"Far better if I'd kept my mouth shut," thought Champernowne and his thoughts were so bitter that it was not till the motor car stopped outside his house in Park Lane that he remembered that he had not told the chauffeur to drive to Kensington. He put his mouth to the speaking-tube.

"20, Inkerman Court, Kensington," he said. Then he lent back, lit a cigarette, and turned his thoughts to the interview that lay before him.

"Money won't do everything," he said to himself. "I'll have to handle the business more cleverly than I handle my miserable speech, or he'll get the better of me."

He began to review the whole situation, to determine the exact positions of Higson and Greenhead and Scott and himself in the complicated matter, to devise traps whereby he might lead the detective into speaking the truth, to decide what parts of his own position required strengthening and what parts of Higson's position were most likely to yield to an attack. He must show the man that he was not afraid of him, and yet—this was very difficult—he must not carry defiance beyond a certain point. And, whatever happened, he must not leave the flat without having achieved the object of his visit.

The car stopped in the gloomy gardens overlooked by Inkerman Court, and Lord Champernowne alighted.

"You need not wait," he said to the chauffeur. "I will take a taxi home."

The car drove off, and Champernowne entered the building and began to mount the long flights of stairs that lay between the hall and the fifth floor. The staircase was only lit on every other landing, and the lamps were of very small candle-power. The landing outside No, 20—the top floor of all—was almost in total darkness. Champernowne lit a match to make sure of the number, and then pressed the knob of the electric bell.

He waited for two minutes, and then rang again. Far away in the depths of the flat he could hear the whirring tinkle of the bell. He lit another match, looked at the number again, and then glanced at the brass knocker. He thought that it would be better not to knock unless he was absolutely obliged to do so. The inmates of the other flats might object; the people in the flat opposite might even come out and complain. He did not wish to attract any more attention than was necessary.

"The fool's gone to sleep," he thought. "Got tired of waiting."

He pressed his face closer to the leaded glass that formed the panels of the door. There did not seem to be a glimmer of light in the hall—not even the faint reflection of some light in a room beyond. He rang the bell again, keeping his thumb on the knob for nearly a minute. He could hear the sound—low, but quite distinct and continuous.

"If I can hear it," he said to himself, "Higson ought to be able to hear it, provided he is awake."

He seized the knocker and banged it vigorously on the door. He had not been in the best of tempers when he arrived, and now he was furious. The noise echoed loudly down the stone well of the staircase, reverberating in the silence like the crash of artillery.

"That ought to wake the dead," he muttered. "Curse the fool! Why doesn't he keep his ears open?"

He knocked again upon the door, and the sound, if not loud enough to wake the dead, was at any rate effective in rousing the occupant of the opposite flat. The door was flung open, and silhouetted against the light which struck out from the hall was the tall figure of a man clad apparently in a dressinggown.

"What the blazes are you kicking up all this row about?" he said.

Lord Champernowne made no reply and, turning his back on the man, knocked again—loudly, defiantly—creating a veritable artillery of sound.

"I won't have it," shouted the man. "D'ye hear? I won't have it. I'll complain to the landlord. I tell you, I won't have it."

He retired and slammed the door. Champernowne swore softly to himself. Then, seized with a sudden burst of anger, he caught hold of the knocker, beat a long and continuous tattoo with it and then, after waiting a minute, made his way down the stairs.

When he reached the street he paused to light a cigarette, and a passing policeman eyed him suspiciously.

"Fine night sir," said the man.

"Yes," Champernowne replied, curtly. "Where am I likely to pick up a cab?"

"Very likely in Kensington Hghi Street, sir—my lord. I beg your pardon, my lord. I did not recognize you."

"Good night," said Champernowne, angrily, and he strode off in the direction of the High Street. He waited by St. Mary's Church for five minutes, but no cab came in sight.

"I've half a mind to go back and try my luck again," he thought. "I must see this fellow to-night. I can't afford to lose time with so much at stake. To-morrow I may be too late; one never knows in dealing with Boanerges Scott." He took a coin from his pocket.

"Heads I go back," he said, "tails I walk home."

He spun the coin in the air and caught it. Fate had decided that he should go back.

He walked along the pavement, and before he turned off from the street he had passed three empty taxi-cabs, going homewards from some remote suburb in the west.

"Just my luck," he thought. "Well, I'm not the man to change my mind."

He reached Inkerman Court by another route, and once more ascended the stairs. When he reached the landing of the fifth floor he was joyfully surprised to see a light dimly shining through the glass of the door, and the door itself open the merest traction of an inch. He rang the bell.

"The fool's awake at last," he thought. "I'm glad I came back."

But whether Mr. Higson was awake or not, he was apparently disinclined to answer the bell. Champernowne waited for a minute, and then rang again. Then it occurred to him that perhaps Mr Higson had been roused by the knocking and going to the door, had found no one there and had run downstairs to try and catch his visitor before the latter has disappeared. That would, of course, account for the open door.

He rang twice again, and then calmly opened the door and entered the flat. There was no light in the hall; the gleam that he had seen through the glass came from the open door of a room. Champernowne walked boldly into the room, and found it empty.

"Well, this is a rum turn out," he said to himself. Then he lit a cigarette and seated himself in a chair. He was determined to wait till Higson returned The man's behaviour did not call for my scruples of courtesy on the part of his visitor.

"If I have to wait here till the morning," he thought, "I'll not move."

He looked round the comfortably furnished smoking-room, and came to the conclusion that Mr. Higson was a man of means. There was no evidence of wealth, but the room was that of a gentleman of taste with money to spare for the niceties of life. There were well-bound books and several good pictures—a particularly good one by the door. There were one or two pieces of Chippendale furniture, a fine seventeenth-century silver cup on the mantelpiece, and some small but choice bits of china.

"Not what I should have thought of the man," he said to himself.

Then suddenly a door closed, and Champernowne sprang to his feet.

"I s'po-e the fool will be annoyed with me," he thought. "Well, I shall have a few plain words to say to him."

He went out into the hall and to his surprise saw that there was no Mr. Higson. Then he walked to the hall door and found it closed.

"Well, of all the peculiar people," he muttered. "This fellow Higson—has he been hiding all the time? I wonder what his game is?"

His first impulse was to run down the staircase and find out the meaning of the detective's extraordinary conduct But on second thoughts he decided to remain in the flat. He saw that it would be unwise to seem too eager for this interview. He returned to the smoking-room, re-lighted his cigarette, and picked up an open book which lay on the table.

"'Criminology and Crime,'" he said to himself, looking at the title. "H'm; That's one of Higson's text-books, I suppose."

Then his attention was caught by a marked passage near the beginning of the fourth chapter.

"'Fear,'" he read—"'not the mere precautions of a man who wishes to escape the vengeance of the law, but blind, unreasoning fear—plays so large a part in the history of crime that it must always be considered as a possible motive for actions to which no other motive can be assigned. A woman has been known to kill a man, who had never harmed her and who never had any intention of harming her, in a moment of this blind terror, that does not stop to reason; and a criminal, who had committed his crime so successfully that there was never the slightest chance of his being brought to account for it, has been known, after a couple of years, to come forward and make a clear confession of his guilt, not because his coscience troubled him, but because he was unable any longer to bear the state of constant terror in which he lived. Unreasonable fear, both as a motive for crime and as a means of extorting a criminal's confession, has a place of real and actual importance in the science of criminology.'"

Lord Champernowne closed the book and flung it on the table.

"That fellow knew what he was writing about," he said to himself

"I suppose murder has often been committed in moments of unreasonable fear, and for no other motive whatever. They say that when a coolie snaps at a man it is sheer nervousness on the animal's part. I supppose that is their theory about young Scott's death. Up to now it has been applied to me. Now perhaps, Higson has found some other victim."

He rose from his chair and walked to the grate to throw away the end of his cigarette. Then, as he turned, he gave a sharp exclamation of surprise. There was a large settee at right-angle to the fireplace. It was about seven feet in length, and had a loose cover which reached to the ground. From under this cover on the side nearest to the wall, there protruded part of a hand—just four fingers, visible as far as the knuckles.

Lord Champernowne hesitated for a few seconds. Then he stooped and picked up the poker.

"Come out of that," he said, sharply. The figure did not move.

"You'd better come out of that." Champernowne insisted. Then he placed his foot against the settee and thrust it back. Two boots came into view, and part of a man's legs. Champernowne flung down the poker, caught hold of the settee, and thrust it clean away from the fireplace.

The body, lying face downwards, did not move. Champernowne leant forward, and shuddered as he saw a terrible wound on the back of the head. He turned the body over, and looked into the face. Then he felt in the pockets, and drew out a letter. It was in his own handwriting, and was addressed to "A. Higson, Esq."

CHAPTER XX.

"Merciful heavens!" muttered Lord Champernowne, as he rose to his feet, white-faced and trembling. He had seen Higson at the inquest on Evelyn Scott, and once afterwards the man had been pointed out to him by a mutual acquaintance. But he had not been certain that this was the detective until he had taken that letter from his pocket.

For a few moments he stood motionless. Then he knelt down by the side of the body and examined it. It did no require a doctor's knowledge to tell himt that the man was dead. He glanced at the poker, which he had flung on the floor, and noticed that the blackened end of it was stil moist. Undoubtedly that had been the weapon—the same weapon which had struck down young Evelyn Scott, wielded perhaps by the same hand. He rose again to his feet, and placed one hand on the mantelpiece to steady himself.

His first thought was that the one man who could have come forward to save him from Boanerges Scott's insane hostility was dead, and that in all probability his secrets had died with him. But his second thought was even more terrible than this.

"They will think I did it," he said to himself "Boanerges Scott will make the most of this—for his own ends. He will tell the police that Higson had me in his power. The conclusion will be obvious—the circumstantial evidence overwhelming.

For a few seconds this thought seemed to paralyze his brain. He was unable to think of anything, save the horrible cruelty of fate in dragging him thus, for the second time, into a web of suspicious circumstances that were certainly beyond his control. Then he roused himself to action. He staggered across the room to the telephone, intending to ring up the police. But as he was looking out their number in the Directory the telephone-bell rang, and without thinking what he was doing he picked up the reciver from its book.

"Helloa!" he said.

"Are you Higson?"

"No, I m not," he answered, and then, suddenly realizing what he was doing, he replaced the receiver on its hook and leant back in the chair with a look of fear on his face.

"I must think," he muttered. "I must have a few moments to think."

He found the number of the Kensington police-station and stared at it as though it was something that required thought Then the telephone-bell began to ring again. He placed his fingers to his ears to shut out the sound. But he could still hear it—a horrible, insistent buzz, that seemed to connect him with the outer world. He took the receiver off the hook and laid it on the table.

"There is only one thing to be done," he said to himself. "I must ring up the police at once."

But that unfortunately was also the most difficult thing to do. It was so much easier, so much safer, to leave the flat at once and make his way back to Park Lane without saying anything about what he had seen. It was very unlikely at that hour of the night that he would meet anyone on the staircase, or just outside the entrance to the flats. He had only to turn out the lights, close the hall door, and vanish from the scene. In the morning Mr. Higson's servant would arrive—it seemed quite evident that no servant slept in the flat—and the murder would be discovered.

"But I must ring up the police," he said to himself. "I have been taught one lesson, over the Greenhead business. The straightforward game pays in the long run—always."

But it was one thing to realize the truth of a copybook maxim and quite another to act on it in circumstances which seemed likely to involve him in a horrible disaster. There was much to be thought of before he rang up the police. Higson was dead. All the doctors in London could not bring him back to life again. There was no need for haste, when so much was at stake.

His presence in the flat could have been easily explained if he could have produced Higson's letter. His own reply contained no explanation of his visit. and the telegram from Mr. Higson was equally useless. He could say that he had offered £20,000 reward for information that would lead to the conviction of the murderer of Evelyn Scott, and that, at any rate, could be proved. But there was nothing to prove that he had visited Mr. Higson for the purpose of receiving such information. It would be so much easier to leave the flat and wash his hands of the whole business.

Then he began to realize that even that path was barred to him. The policeman whom he had met outside the entrance to the flats, the man opposite who had been roused from his sleep by the knocking at the door, his own chauffeur, the servant who had taken the note in the morning, the girl at the post-office who had dispatched Higson's telegram—all these were probable, and even likely, witnesses that he had visited or had intended to visit 20, Inkerman Court. So he decided to ring up the police.

* * * * *

"This is an unpleasant business for you, my lord," said Inspector Dayne, turning over the pages of his notebook.

"Very." Champernowne answered, dryly. "But I don't see how I could help it."

The inspector licked his thumb and turned over another page. He was a thin, muscular man with a neatly-trimmed grey beard and moustache. He had conducted his inquiries with courtesy, and even with a tone of humility.

"Some people, my lord," Mr. Dayne continued, still looking at his notes, "would have clearned out without giving the alarm. They'd have been frightened to death, and I, for one, shoulda't have blamed them. We are very grateful to you, my lord, for acting so promptly."

"I did's act promptly," said Champernowne, who had made a clean breast of everything, and already admitted that some minutes had elapsed before he decided to ring the police up or telephone.

"As promptly as could be expected, my lord," said the inspector. "May I ask if you have known Mr. Higson long?"

"I have never spoken to him in my life, I offered, as perhaps you know, a reward of £20,000 for information that would lead to the conviction of the murderer of Mr. Evelyn Scott. Mr. Higson wrote to me and said that he could supply the information. He asked me to call at nine, but I was engaged on Parliamentary business, and said I could not come here till after the House rose. He wired back that the time would suit him. I came here, and—well, I've told you the rest."

"Yes, my lord—most clearly and concisely. I am much obliged to you. I don't think I need ask you to stay here any longer. Your evidence will, of course, be required at the inquest."

"Of course. I hope the time will be fixed at an hour when it will be convenient for me to attend. I am very busy."

"Yes, my lord—of course. Well, as you will be the principal witness, I have no doubt the Coroner will study your wishes so far as is possible. Good night, my lord."

"Good night," said Champernowne, calmly. Then he left the flat and made his way to Kensington High Street, where he was fortunate enough to find a taxi-cab.

(*To be continued.*)

FAMOUS POETS AS BOXERS.

HOW JOHN KEATS KNOCKED OUT THE BUTCHER.

According to a French newspaper, the "Cride Paris" Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet and dramatist, some time ago agreed to spar a number of rounds with Charpentier, the celebrated heavy-weight champion of Europe. The poet and the pugilist appeared on behalf of a deserving Paris charity.

The author of "Pelleas and Melisande" is thus following in the steps of another celebrated poet, Lord Byron, who prided himself on being a skilled boxer. He frequently attended meeting of the "Fancy" at Cribb's and elsewhere, and in his diary he writes: "I have been sparring with Jackson this morning and mean to continue and renew my acquaintance with my mufflers. My wind is in good plight, and I am not in flesh. I used to be a hard hitter."

From Byron's friend and fellow-bard, Percy Bysshe Shelley, such a resolution would have beeen impossible; yet, although in every sense of a retiring disposition, he could when needful resent an insult in true British style. Keats used to relate how he once astonished a drunken and abusive waterman by pitching into him in such unexpectedly vigorous style with his fists that the fellow soon bawled for mercy.

ROBERT BURNS IN A "TURN-UP."

Keats himself, although constitutionally delicate, was broad-shouldered, and possessed no small amount of physical strength. He was, indeed, well able to take his own part, as he conclusively proved when assaulted by a hectoring butcher, who mistook for cowardice the poet's naturally retiring manner. Quickly did he find out his error as he rose, amid the jeering laughter of his companions, from the mud into which he had been sent by a straightly delivered blow.

Charles Kingsely, besides being a novelist, was a poet of no mean order. He was, too, what may be termed a handy man with his fists. "There was another professor whose lectures we attended together," wrote the Rev Pitcairn Campbell, who was a fellow undergraduate with Kingsley at Cambridge, "one who taught the gentle art of self-defence—a negro of pure blood—who appeared to have more joints in his back than are usually allotted to humanity."

Robert Burns, besides being an adept at such athletic exercises as putting the stone, well knew how to take care of himself in a "turn-up;" while another Scottish bard, James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was in his youth a doughty opponent for anyone who fancied himself as a boxer. On one occasion, it is related, he contested for upwards of an hour with a strapping guardsman, a man his superior in weight and inches, and one, moreover, who had fought more than one desperate battle for a money stake. Despite his qualifications the soldier was at length obliged to own himself beaten.

ATTACKING ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Although Alfred de Musset, the celebrated French poet, lived before the fist was ever seriously considered as an offensive weapon among his countrymen, he once used it with singularly happy effect upon a brutal ruffian, whom he came upon ill-treating a poor woman. The bully on being remonstrated with responded with a savage kick, and, cheered on by his friends who had gathered round, might have made matters very hard for the poet, had not a couple of Englishmen, who chanced to be passing at the time, espoused the weaker side. Acting on their advice, de Musset rose to the occasion, and in a few minutes the ruffian, thoroughly cowed and beaten, was making a hastly retreat.

In his youth the ability of Richard Hengist Horne, the author of "Orion" and other poems, as a boxer stood him on more than one occasion in good stead. During the time he was serving in the Mexican Navy he was one night, when on shore, attacked by two desperadoes, who, armed with knives, thought to have an easy prey. Woefully, however, were they mistaken, for Horne, seeing what they were up to, dodged their onslaught and, with a couple of welldirected blows, laid them sprawling at his feet.

A CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

A MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

THE PRINCE AND HIS DUCHESS.

The announcement of a Royal engagement always causes a good deal of excitement, mostly, of course, among the ladies; to whom matters of this kind prove specially interesting. In the case of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife, though the bridegroom-elect has been quite inundated with good wishes from his men friends, for he is very much the "man's man," and a first-rate Clubman at that. Full of fun and good-humour, an excellent mimic without ever being in the least illnatured, blessed moreover with a keen sense of the ridiculous, this Prince has been the life and soul of the mess belonging to the crack cavalry regiment of which he is so distinguished a member. In public functions also His Royal Highness has always been forward to take his share—a very great consideration when it is remembered that there are so few Princes of the present King's generation to take part in those ceremonies at which the presence of a male member of the Royal Family is indispensable.

FERVENT—TO SAY THE LEAST OF IT.

A Clubman of my acquaintance, who has travelled with Prince Arthur in distant climes, tells me there was never anything like his good humour, often under most trying circumstances. At every smallest station where the train halted on its long journey the inhabitants insisted on presenting an address, and, though "fed up" to the last degree, His Royal Highness managed to make a pleasant little speech to all of these impromptu and unnecessary deputations, sending them away quite happy. Finally, when almost the last station was reached, the train drew up at a wayside platform, over which was inscribed "God Help Prince Arthur!" The legend was so extraordinarily appropriate that the Prince and his suite could hardly keep their countenances while receiving the worthies whose pious prayer came in much more opportunely than they guessed.

A LOTTERY.

I speak (or rather write), of course, as a complete tyro in matters matrimonial, having no experience in that way myself. But proverbially lookers-on see much of the game, and I have been rather a close observer of married couples since fate has placed me in the midst of a social *milieu* such as that of London. The conclusion I have come to is that Royal marriages ought to be, and generally are, much more satisfactory than the ordinary married life of a couple who perhaps meet for the first time six weeks or two months before they settle down to spend the rest of their lives together. Very often the bridegroom's relations and intimate friends are complete strangers to the bride, and *vice versa*. Yet each has, as it were, to take them in, and keep up an appearance of extreme friendship and affection with those with whom they have perhaps little in common. Neither of the happy couple quite realizes this when they are first engaged, and it very often leads to friction later on as do other matters where perhaps they are not of quite the same social standing (Society has so many "sets" nowadays). For instance, either may have been brought up with different modes of expression, standard of behaviour; in fact, general "point of view."

WHERE THE ROYALTIES SCORE.

Now with a Royal marriage, such as that which we are hoping to see celebrated before long, all this is avoided. The young couple are, to begin with, cousins; they have known one another more or less all their lives, they have the same relations, are acquainted with the same people, look at things from the same standpoint. In this case the drawback of a different nationality, which often comes into a Royal alliance, is absent, for both the *fiances* are just as Britannic as they can be It is really an ideal match, and Prince Arthur's bright, cheery disposition will no doubt do much to draw out points in the Duchess of Fife's character which, owing to her retired up-bringing, have had the effect of making her appear up to now somewhat shy in general Society.

"TANGO" TO THE LAST.

The end of the Season brought such a *furore* for tango parties among the young people of Society that I can't help thinking this fashion for strange dancing will be done to death. Prince's Restaurant, where tango dancing has been on show every day at tea time, has been invaded with company, no one appearing to jib at being charged rather a prohibitive price for tea. Then many of the great ladies and some small ones as well, have for the nonce turned their drawing-rooms into resorts for dancing classes, so that neither they themselves nor their friends may lie under the reproach of being out of fashion. As a result of all this ferment, the Savoy Restaurant has quite outdone the Ritz Hotel during that last week or two of the Season, for all the smart parties have been given at the restaurant on the Embankment, except one or two in private houses, where, as well as at the Savoy, ragtime dancing and nothing else is permitted. Well, well! we live in odd times, and I feel inclined to say, "It's a mad world, my masters." Yet I suppose, too, there is a method in the young people's madness, for they all look as if they were putting in the best of good times. The same cannot be said of the frequenters of the staid old-fashioned ballrooms of past days, who, it must be allowed, were often wont to wear rather the of taking their pleasure sadly.—Algernon in the *Gentle Woman*.

THE WEEK AT HOME.

A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, July 31.

MY DEAR MADELINE.

I have seen several very delightful things in the theatrical line lately. At the Coliseum Music Hall they gave a remarkable performance of Wagner's Opera "Parsifal." Wood who has so often delighted us at the Queen's Hall, conducted the orchestra, and the story of the opera was illustrated by a series of exquisite living pictures. Parsifal is seen gazing at the swan he has unwittingly killed. Then we see him in the enchanted garden surrounded by the most lovely maidens. The back ground and scenery of these tableaux was so artistic. Never before I think I have Tableaux Vivantes been given with so much care and beauty, and to the accompaniment too of such moving music as that of Wagner's "Parsifal."

I do think we find a finish about theatrical efforts that used not to exist a short while since, and I think the Russian Opera and Ballet have influenced us unconsciously. Those foreigners have very high ideas about their art.

There is something soul-satisfying when perfection in art is attempted and attained. The final performance of the Russian Ballet at Drury Lane can surely be said to have been perfect. The audience, a not unimportant consideration, was all that could be desired. Not a seat was empty; everyone looked happy, and there seemed to be an unusual number of pretty women in pleasing dresses present. In the long pauses between the different items, the eye of the beholder dwelt with pleasure on the beautiful face of the Duchess of Rutland, and then turned with equal delight to look at Mrs. Morrison Bell, Lord Powerscourt's lovely sister, or to note that Mrs. Harry McCalmont, though a grandmother, was still a very handsome woman.

It was good that the audience struck the right note, and conspired to add their quota to a performance of unique beauty. Though the oriental splenderer of Scheherazade with its flavour of the Arabian Nights Entertainment was very pleasing, and this quaint conceit of L'Apris Midi D'Un Faune produced an insistent encore. It was in a piece called "Les Sylphides" that the dancers reached their best The "Sylphides" is a poet's vision of the dancing of Taglioni's day. The music is of the same date, Chopin's Nocturne, Mazurka and Waltz. By the light of the moon, which illumines pine tree trunks, we see Chopin amid a fairy band of white Taglion's skirted girls, the dance form of the musician's imagination. In the gentle light they floated about the stage their toes barely touching the ground. They had by the matchless dancer Karsavina Nijinsky who took the part of Chopin at times joined in the aerial dreamy dancing, and kept up the illusion that he was dead to the outside world and was waving fancies in a marvellous world of his own. Everyone fortunate enough to be present will ever remember with joy the perfect beauty of "Leo Sylphides."

A much slighter but still pleasing play I have seen lately is the "Marriage Market." George Edwardes' latest production. As he has secured the ever popular Gertie Millar as a heroine the success of the piece is assured. She is certainly very pretty and we were all enchanted by her final dance. The scenery in this play was very well done. The plot is laid in California, and if it is at all like the idea given on the stage, it must be one of the paradises of the world. Like Kashmir great snow capped mountains were depicted in the back ground and gigantic fir trees, and in the foreground beautiful flowers. The night we went to see the "Marriage Market" the King and Queen of Spain were present. England ought to be proud because she has provided Spain with such a pretty and attractive queen. Her soft golden hair made a halo of light round her face and a dress of golden tissue just gave the finishing idea that we were looking at someone on whom the sun always shone. She sat near her mother, Princess Henry of Battenburg and her two brothers, and of course the King, her husband.

Because I tell you so much about theatres and gay scenes you must not think I have been doing nothing serious. There is always the question of Votes for Women in this connection. I felt impelled to be present the other morning at Bow Street Police Court. The previous day a conference had been held in the Caxton Hall in connection with the hated Cat and Mouse Bill. A deputation, it was arranged, should visit Mr. McKenna at the House of Commons and beg him to repeal the act. The Deputation reached the House, but Mr. McKenna would not see them. They were told to leave the House of Commons, and, when they resisted the police, three of the Deputation were arrested: Lady Sybil Smith, Mr. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Evelyn Sharp. Next morning when I arrived at Bow Street then these were standing in the dock looking very severe, and very determined. The Magistrate sentenced them to be imprisoned for fourteen days. When they left the Court we all cheered. Later, their sentence was reduced to four days. Some people say the alteration of the sentence was due to the fact that the Magistrate had been too severe, but others say it is because Lady Sybil is related to members of the Government. As you know she is a sister of Lady Minto Lady Sybil at once went on hungerstrike and never ate a morsel the three days she was in prison.

I took part in a non-militant demonstration. Mr. Fawcett's Society, the old National Union, arranged a march of women all through England, and many of us, Londoners joined them on the last day and walked with them into Hyde Park. I walked all the way from Trafalgar Square, by way of St James' Street and Piccadilly to the Park. It was a bright and pretty procession, flags flying and bands playing, and every one received us with respect, if not with enthusiasm. In the Park there were nineteen platforms, and some of the speeches were very fine, especially one made by the wife of the well-known Labour M.P., Mr. Philips Snowdon.

London is empty now, and there will be little news to tell you for some weeks.

ROSAMUND.

JOHN LYNTON'S INHERITANCE.

COMPLETE SHORT SRORY.

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Margaret Kenford stood gazing out of the window with dim, unseeing eyes; her heart was heavy within her, for the only friend she possessed in the whole wide world was lying at the point of death at the far end of the dim, shadowy room. As she looked out over the great sweep of gorse-covered fell stretching far away to the distant pine woods a great loneliness enveloped her soul, filling her with blank despair.

She turned and glanced at the great four-poster bed with its rich damask hangings, upon which the firelight flickered and fell fitfully, and even as she turned a sound reached her, causing her to advance with swift noiseless footsteps to the bedside.

"John!"

It was more like a heart-broken sigh than an articulation, but the girl's hearing, quickened by love, caught the sound and a look of pain momentarily shadowed her great, dark eyes. She bent down and looked closely at the wasted features, laid a cool, slim hand on the clammy brow and smoothed back the snow-white hair. The old lady's eyes—restless and vividly blue—met hers for a brief moment, and then came again the anguished whisper:—

"John!"

A sob rose in the girl's throat; her heart contracted painfully as she looked down in helpless grief on the face she loved so well. What could she do to alleviate the agony of a broken heart? What solace could she administer? How could she soothe the last moments of a soul that even now was winged for flight?

Once again she turned to the window and her troubled gaze discerned in the distance the bent form of the old postman, slowly toiling up the hill, as he had done day after day for thirty years; and at sight of him an idea suddenly leapt to her mind, causing the blood to rush to her face in a swift tide. Motionless she stood, and watched him turn in at the big gates leading to the entrance of Lynn Crag, and whilst he crunched up the drive, the idea was rapidly maturing and growing in strength.

"I'll do it," she whispered to herself; and with a last anxious look towards the bed she crossed the vast bed-chamber and disappeared into an adjoining room.

In twenty minutes she was back again the flush still in her cheeks; her eyes burning bright, with an inward excitement. She was opening an envelope, from which she drew some rustling sheets of paper.

Breathlessly, she hung over the bed and spoke in low, tender tones.

"A letter from Australia," she murmured, and as the lie escaped her lips her limbs trembled so that she could scarcely stand.

The effect of the low-spoken words was electrical. The blue eyes that had been roaming restlessly, yet with sightless gaze, around the room became fixed and alert, a quiver passed over the beautiful, worn features, the frail white fingers groping over the coverlet closed spasmodically over the girl's wrist, whilst an inarticulate exclamation of joy burst from the poor, shrunken lips.

"My son" she gasped. "My son John? Thank Heaven!"

"Shall I read it to you dear?"

A proud, tender smile irradiated the sick woman's face; her clasp tightened on the girl's wrist.

"Yes—read me—my son's letter—Margaret."

It was with eyes heavy with unshed tears and a voice trembling with emotion that Margaret Kenford complied. The letter ran:—

"My darling Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know that I have not forgotten the best and dearest woman in the world. I cannot write all I would wish to now, for I must catch the mail, otherwise you would be worrying your head and imagining all kinds of terrible happenings. I hope you got my other letters safely. I could not write regularly, because we've done such a lot of knocking about up country; but I am thankful to say that I am now prospering, and hope to be with you at dear old Lynn Crag in about six months after this reaches you. I hope Roger has looked after you and the farms during my absence; I can settle up accounts with him when I return. Before I close I want to say one thing: During the long years I have spent away from you I have striven to live up to your standard of what a true man should be; wherever I have been I have felt your sweet influence, and have endeavoured to live so that when we meet again I may look into your dear face with unashamed eyes.

"May God bless and keep you always is the fervent wish of Your affectionate Son."

The girl's voice ceased and a long silence followed. At last with a long-drawn sigh of happiness the elder woman relaxed her grasp and began to speak.

"I can go away with a thankful heart now, Margaret—he has proved a true son after all. Roger—was—mistaken."

At mention of Roger Marsh, who was the sick woman's nephew, Margaret lips curled contemptuously.

"Of course he was mistaken," she said hotly.

A faint smile crept into the sightless eyes.

"You always stuck up for John, my dear; and—yet—you have never seen him."

"No," she acquiesed, quietly. "I have never seen him; but in the old gallery I have stood before his picture, and no one with a face like that could be bad, like Mr. Marsh made him out to be."

Tears were silently coursing down the face on the pillow, but they were tears of happiness and rejoicing.

"You were more faithful than I was dear—may Heaven forgive me for doubting him—for I altered my will, Margaret—Margaret, are you listening?

The words came haltingly and slow; the feeble strength seemed almost spent.

"Yes, dear—I'm listening," came the reply, in low, choked tones."

"I—was wrong, Margaret—I left—everything—to Roger—and and—you dear—but—a month ago—I had dream—are you listening, Margaret?"

The girl pressed her hand reasuringly, and the weak voice went on.

"I had a dream—about—about John, and I—couldn't rest—until I had—righted him—so I made—another will—you'll find it, Margaret, in—in—The poor weary head pressed more heavily on the pillows, the laboured breathing sounded fainter and fainter, a gaze fell over the vivid blue eyes. In an agony of distress and terror Margaret looked down on the dying woman.

"Yes," she said, in a low, tense voice, "I shall find the will in—"

It seemed an eternity before the answer came.

"In—in—the—bureau."

For one agonizing moment Margaret believed the end had come, but the soul still struggled against release; there was a message yet to be delivered.

With a superhuman effort the dying woman forced the words between cold, pale lips.

"Give—me—the—letter," she panted; then, opening her eyes wide: Tell—John—I—couldn't—wait—for him—but—I—died—happy."

The sun behind the distant pine woods was sinking to rest, and as it slowly disappeared, looking like a flaming ball of fire, John's mother entered into her last, long sleep, her left hand clasped to her bosom, where John's letter lay on her heart.

And at the bedside there knelt a girl in a very abandonment of grief and despair and loneliness.

"Dear God," she prayed, mutely, as in dry-eyed misery she looked on the calm, peaceful features of the dead—"dear God, forgive me the deception, but, oh! I did so want her to die happy."

II.

It was nearing midnight on the same day, when all was hushed and still at Lynn Crag, that Margaret Kenford slipped on a dressing-gown and, taking a lighted candle in her hand, made her way down the wide oak staircase into the hall below. Cautiously opening a door on her right, she entered a spacious book-lined room and, walking swiftly to the far end, placed the candlestick on an old worm-eaten bureau.

Then, taking a bunch of keys from her pocket, she inserted one in the lock and, letting down the lid, made a hurried search. A moment later the last will and testament of Mary Lynton lay in her hand. She found it, as she had expected, in the secret drawer; and as she relocked the bureau her heart was beating with joy and thankfulness, to think how the carefully laid schemes of Roger Marsh were about to be frustrated.

It was at this moment that a sound on the stairs reached her ears, causing her to look apprehensively towards the open door. It was the sound of a stealthy footstep creeping nearer and nearer and even as she looked a glimmer of light showed from the hall beyond. Quick as lightening Margaret snatched up her candle and, hastily extinguishing the light darted towards a curtained recess. She had only just time to conceal herself when through the open doorway there appeared a man, fully dressed, carrying a lighted taper in his hand.

With bated breath Margaret watched him, through a chink in the curtain, light the gas, fling down the taper, and make his way to the old bureau. She heard a faint jingle of keys, with ill-concealed impatience, he inserted one after the other in the lock; but it was only when success had attended his efforts, and he was busily engaged in examining the contents of the different drawers, that Margaret realized what his actions meant.

He suspected the existence of another will, and he was looking for it. The truth came to her in a flash and sent the blood to her heart. She shook with apprehension and pressed her hand convulsively against her palpitating bosom. The dread of discovery alarmed her, for she knew that Roger Marsh would stop at nothing to keep his ill-gotten gains. With wide, dilated eyes she watched him continue the search, and heard with shrinking the low, muttered curse that fell from his lips when non-success attended his efforts; she heard the soft click of the key in the lock and was seized with a renewed terror when he turned and looked round the room with quick, calculating eyes. There was a black oak chest in the recess where she was standing. Would he remember it? If so, she was lost; but she would not give up her precious possession without a fight. Her fingers, cold and tense, gripped the parchment which she dared not conceal in her dress, lest the movement should reach Roge's ears; she could only wait in a paralysis of fear for what was to happen next. To her dying day she never forgot the awfulness of those moments of suspense as she watched Roger's cat-like movements about the room, and an overpowering sense of relief filled her when, after what seemed to her an interminable time, he turned towards the door. Her relief was short-lived, however, for midway he made a sudden pause and looked deliberately towards her hiding place; then, with the light of renewed hope on his face, walked swiftly towards it.

He flung aside the curtain, and Margaret stood revealed—a pale, trembling Margaret, with fear in her heart, but a steady, determined light in her beautiful, clear eyes.

The man fell back with a startled exclamation; then, quickly recovering, darted forward and seized her roughly by the arm.

"What are you doing here?" he hissed, in low, suppressed tones.

With a gesture of loathing Margaret flung him off and the precious parchment fell to the ground between them.

In a trice the girl was down on her knees and, snatching at the paper, recovered it before the man could interfere; then rising to her feet, she faced him defiantly.

"Let me pass!" she cried, desperately; but he barred the way.

"Not until I have seen that paper," he said, with grim determination.

"Never!" was the passionate reply.

An evil smile flickered for a moment round the man's cruel-looking mouth.

"What right have you to be rifling Mrs. Lynton's private papers?" he demanded.

"As much right as you," she retorted, "and perhaps more. Now let me pass."

"When I have seen that paper—not before."

"I refuse to show it to you."

She spoke with outward assurance but her heart was sinking with an inward dread: she felt terribly afraid, not for herself, but for the man whose inheritance she was fighting for. If Roger Marsh succeeded in wresting the will from her possession and destroying it, it would be her word against his, and she knew what depth of cunning lay in Roger's black heart. It would be her woman's wit against his villainy, and how could she—a poor, weak woman—hope to prevail?

"You refuse?" he said, and advanced with a threatening movement. "Then that means that I shall have to use force."

A rich colour flooded her face and neck; her eyes blazed with indignant scorn.

"You dare to threaten me—a woman?" she cried, with fine contempt.

"No," he said, menacingly. "I don't waste time with threats as you will find. But I'll give you one more chance. Will you, or will you not, give that paper?"

"I will not."

The next moment she screamed with terror and tried to wrench herself from his grasp! but she was held as in a vice; his hot breathing fanned her cheek. A feeling of nausea and faintness overcame her as she struggled vainly with him and sent up a wild prayer for help.

And help came when she had given up all hope of release, help in the form a strange voice that fell with startling distinctness on her ears.

With a muttered oath Roger Marsh relaxed his grasp and turned on the intruder; but when he saw who it was he recoiled involuntarily, whilst a look of craven fear crept over his ashen face.

"You!" he whispered, hoarsely.

"Yes, I, Roger Marsh," returned the stranger, advancing into the middle of the room. "I have come to settle accounts with you, and it seems"—with a swift glance at Margaret—"that I come at a specially opportune moment."

There was no need to question the identity of the visitor. The vivid blue eyes that met Margaret's would alone have told her that she was looking on Mary Lynton's son; and a great wave of thankfulness swept her whole being.

There was a short pause, during which John Lynton looked with stern condemnation on the man he knew to have wronged him.

"I have heard of your perfidy," he went on, in low, cutting tones. "I know the part you have played in this house for three years. I was told after landing this morning that the man I had trusted had proved himself a coward and a lying scoundrel. I know now, Roger Marsh, how you ingratiated yourself into my mother's good graces—how you made yourself indispensable to her—how by subtle innuendo and cunningly-devised artifice you made me out to be a base, ungrateful son, a profligate and ne'er-do-weel—how you induced her to alter her will and leave the major part of her possessions to you, a black-hearted liar. I know"—and here John Lynton drew a bow at a venture—"I know how you intercepted my letters and suppressed hers to me; I know how for months you watched her dying of a broken heart, when a word from you would have saved her. But that was not part of your scheme; you desired her death so that you might reign as master here. But you are not master yet, Roger Marsh. You let my mother die with her faith in her only son shattered, and you have stolen my inheritance. I cannot bring back my mother, but"—with grim determination—"I intend to fight for my rights."

Guilt was written on every line of Roger Marsh's face; but the fright he had experienced at first sight of his cousin was gradually dying away, and, with an assumption of ease he was far from feeling, he swaggered forward.

"It will be a pretty stiff fight," he sneered, "for I am master of Lynn Crag."

Before John Lynton could make any reply there came a gentle touch on his arm, and turning he looked into Margaret Kenford's beautiful face, which was aglo with excitement.

Here she said, thrusting a paper into his hand—"here is your inheritance; there will be no fight, or you are master of Lynn Crag, and—and—your mother died happy; she died with a smile on her face, believing in you and knowing that you had never disgraced her."

Then, as John Lynton looked at her with wonder and admiration in his eyes, she told him briefly and graphically of the part she had played when Mary Lynton lay on her death-bed.

"I could never have done it," she concluded, had I not believed it to be true; but I knew you were good, and I wanted her to die happy.

Varying shades of emotion had passed over John Lynton's strong, expressive face during the girl's recital, and when her voice ceased he took her hand in a close clasp, and the admiration in his eyes grew, causing a lovely wave of colour to suffuse her face and brow.

"I have heard of you," he said, with grave courtesy, "You were my mother's devoted companion and friend for three years, For what your womanly comparsion has done for me I will thank you later; for the present"—and he wheeled round on the discomfited Roger—"I have a painful duty to perform. My mother is lying dead upstairs; the same roof shall not shelter you and her for another hour—it would be desecration. Should your presence be desired at the reading of the will, my solicitors will communicate with you. Now go."

One glance at John Lynton's face convinced Roger Marsh that his reign was over, and, with a look of deadly hatred at Margaret Kenford, he slunk from the room.

* * * * * *

A year later, when the gorse lay golden on the fell, and all Nature was alive with beauty at Lynn Crag, John walked by a woman's side and confessed his love for her.

"I fell in love with you the moment I saw you," he said "Does that seem strange to you, sweet-heart?"

The woman looked at the distant pine woods with happy, dreamy eyes, and, as she answered him, she smiled a little inscrutable smile.

It was not until they had been married for several months that Margaret Kenford admitted to John that she had forestalled him; for she had fallen in love with him long before their first meeting.

THE SUFFRAGIST'S DILEMMA.

I shall not vote for Mrs. Briggs,
I do not like her gown;
And I remember well the digs
I got from Clara Brown.
Jemima Patterson Magee
Shall get no vote of mine;
A horrid, stuck-up thing is she—
And also I decline.
To vote for Anastasia Bunce,
I fairly boil with rage
When I recall that more than once
She lied about my age.
And Mabel Jones and Agnes Carr
And Clementina Ball,
I'll scratch, because they never are
"At Home" the days I call.
I cannot vote, understand,
For Angelina Pratt,
Because she isn't stylish, and
She wears a last year's hat.
Oh, goodness me! That brings me through
The list. This ballot's small.
There's no one left. What shall I do?
I cannot vote at all!

—Springfield (Mass.)Union.

THE LOST LETTERS OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

THE HEART CRY OF THE GREAT NOVELIST DISCLOSED IN FOUR LETTERS.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

A dramatic recovery has been made of four lost letters of Charlotte Bronte, and The Times of Tuesday devotes over a page to their publication in French and English and to a portion in facsimile.

These moving letters were addressed by Charlotte Bronte to Professor Constantin Heger—the "M. Paul Emanuel" of her novel, "Villette." In them all she begs him to write to her—merely to write—just so that she may be in touch with him—to know what he was doing. That, she says, would satisfy her. Without that, life would be misery. The letters are not in the least passionate. They are just a yearning for communion for friendship for association with one for whom she had a very warm place in her heart.

THE SOUL OF A NOVELIST.

In view of the coming Bronte centenary, Professor Heger's son—Dr. Paul Heger—a former President of the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine—has given these letters to the British Museum. And Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the well-known critic, whom Dr. Paul Heger had consulted as to the propriety of the gift, explains and translates these letters in The Times. Dr. Heger says that the letters "reveal the soul of the gifted author whose genius is the pride of England"; and Mr. Spielmann says that the letters "utter the 'cri du coeur' that reverberates throughout their author's literary work—prose and verse alike."

"Dr. Paul Heger wishes, by the publication of these letters," says The Times in a leading article, "to put an end to all gossip and speculation about the relations between his father and Charlotte Bronte. There is nothing in them, he says, which is not entirely honourable to their author or to him to whom they are addressed. On that point everyone will agree with him. But we should like to insist upon the nature of the interest which these letters must have for every intelligent reader, since the interest shown in the life of Charlotte Bronte has not always been intelligent.

CURIOSITY-PROVOKING BOOKS.

"She is a writer whose books arouse curiosity about herself because all of them more or less, and 'Villette' most of all, read as if they were autobiography And now these letters read as if they were a part of 'Villette' or of some sadder, unpublished, sequel to it. They prove what we were sure of before, that Charlotte Bronte lived her life over again in her books and revealed herself in them with the audacity of her own innocence. And as she wrote in 'Villette' so she wrote in her letters to Professor Heger. Indeed, one might suppose from the letters that she wrote the book, too, for the Professor, and with that same desire to reveal herself to him. She gave 'Villette' to the public as a work of art; but she wrote it for one man, although she might not even wish him to read it.

WHAT SHE SAID.

"It is impossible for any but the stupidest to feel a prurient curiosity about those emotions which she has so innocently laid bare both in the book and in the letters. Indeed to discuss them one needs a purity of thought and language equal to her own; and one can only understand them if one remembers always that it is a particular woman, Charlotte Bronte writing to a particular man, Constantin Heger. No one else could only have written them and she could only have written them to that one man and in those peculiar circumstances. We must not suppose that she was deceiving herself when she wrote or that she said more than she meant to say.

"Charlotte Bronte was a woman who never deceived or betrayed herself. Passionate as she was, she would not have endured any conflict between passion and duty in her nature, for her sense of duty was the most passionate part of her. All her life she was in love with an ideal; and in so far as Heger was her ideal she was in love with him and knew it. The fact that Heger was a married man made it easier for her to feel and express this kind of love. It was not, therefore, hopeless, for it had never entertained any hopes; but it was therefore clearly and strictly defined.

A QUOTATION.

"'Monsieur,'" she writes, as Mr. Spielmann has translated her, "the poor have not need of much to sustain them—they ask only for the crumbs that have fallen from the rich men's table. But if they are refused the crumbs they die of hunger. Nor do I need much affection from those I love. I should not know what to do with a friendship entire and complete. I am not used to it. But you showed me of yore a little interest when I was your pupil in Brussels and I hold on to the maintenance of that little interest—I hold on to it as I would hold on to life.'

"She writes so because she has no fear of being misunderstood because she knows herself and the man to whom she is writing. She had learnt at Brussels to live for him and his approval, and she cannot unlearn that habit at Haworth. That is why she writes to him again and again and why she still learns by heart half a page of French a day. As I pronounce the French words it is to me as if I were chatting with you.'

"The Professor reproved her for being exaltee and for having black thoughts, much as Johnson reproved Boswell. He, no doubt, was made uneasy by this worship, knowing as every man of sense must know, that he had no right to be anyone's ideal. To him Charlotte Bronte was only one pupil of many and he was probably used to the worship of his pupils and a little weary of it. As everyone knows many girls fall innocently in love with their teachers and live for their approval; and the teachers know this and tolerate it because it increases the diligence of their pupils. But they do not expect the devotion to continue when the relation ends, and no doubt M. Heger felt that it was time Charlotte Bronte should be thinking of someone else besides himself.

"She, however, in her loneliness at Haworth, found no one else; and she happened to be a woman of genius who could not forget in trivialities the most moving experience of her life. Heger, too, seems to have had genius as a teacher, and she perhaps alone of all his pupils felt the full force of it. He was the one man she had ever met who stirred and satisfied all her eager expectations of life. With others it was a routine to be dutifully endured; with him it was a great adventure of the mind into unknown territories.

"VILLETTE."

"We can see what he meant to her from 'Villette' for the whole of that book dealing with circumstances that might be trivial and prosaic in other hands is heightened by the excitement of his coming and going For the moment everything wonderful and admirable in life seemed to her to be concentrated in him and by him to be reflected on all his surroundings.

"In the letters this excitement has passed out of her life but she tries to prolong it by communication with him. never doubting that he will understand her motives. And those who know what youth is, and who are capable of imagining what must be the feelings of a girl of genius in circumstances such as hers will understand these letters and will admire her all the more for them."

WHY NOT ALL AT ONCE?

"A certain Bishop in the House of Lords rose to speak, and remarked that he should divide what he had to say into twelve parts," says Mr. Lewis Melville in his "Life of Philip Duke of Wharton."

"The Duke [of Wharton], interrupting, begged he might be permitted to tell a story that could only be introduced at that moment. 'A drunken fellow was passing by St. Paul's at night, and heard the clock slowly striking twelve' he said. 'He counted the strokes and when it was finished, looking towards the clock, said, "Why could not you give us all that at once?"' There was an end of the Bishop's speech."

CAX, PAX AND QUACKS.

A Minister who is a Rad,
May be a mass of imperfections;
But, though his habits may be bad,
I own it makes me somewhat sad
To see around him surging sections
Who, when he aims at running straight,
At once their leathern lungs inflate.

He may have blundered in the past,
And may have come full many a cropper,
But soon as, after playing fast
And loose, his mind's made up at last
To do what's obviously proper.
These people crowd to Caxton Hall
And set up a tremendous squawl.

You hear the voices of the throng
In unison rise high and higher;
And highest of the lot the song
Proceeding from the throat belonging
to the "Revd." F. B. Meyer.
Who, when there's rubbish in the air,
Is always game to take the chair.

If Winston thinks a ship or so
Might go some way our Fleet to strengthen,
To Caxton Hall these noodles go,
And sit them down in serried row,
While all their acrid faces lengthen,
And straightway through the air there rings
The tale that ships are shocking things.

If Seely has a mind to make
Our Army less of a delusion,
To Caxton Hall themselves betake
These sages; and they promptly br 1
Into a lachrymose effusion,
Insisting that no sort of war
Is ever worth preparing for.

When Harcourt would in order keep
The half-bred Hottentot and Zulu,
They haste to Caxton Hall to weep
And swear a swear both loud and deep
To make it pretty hot for Lulu.
To shoot a rioter, they cry,
Is trying them a bit too high.

When they perceive Sir Edward's hands
Are full of problems hard to take,
In Caxton Hall these dismal bands
Upon the platform take their stands,
And once again commence to cackle,
In Caxton Hall these dismal bands
Upon the paltform take their stands,
And once again commence to cackle
Bidding Sir Edward weigh the price
Of slighting Mr. Meyer's advice.

And thus when anything the least
Like commonsense makes its appearance,
All difficulties are increased
By this amalgamation *triste*,
Which battens upon interference,
And makes things precious hard for men
Who do mean well just now and then.

Like Woman, Life to some extent
Must be *mutabile et virium*.
But if we simply must consent
To blatancy and and blither blent,
Why not rebuild the old Acquarium?
Its show could not be after all
More fatuous than Caxton Hall.

MOSTYN T. PIGOTT IN THE *World*.

Tell your Cook

to use "Paisley Flour" next time he is baking the bread.

Loaves are never so light, never so delicious and never so digestible as when they are made with the aid of Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" makes all the difference between loaves you "just eat" and loaves you really enjoy.

Make sure that your next loaf is made in the "Paisley Flour" way.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

Use 1 part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

PILES AND ECZEMA.

Few maladies are more distasteful or harder to bear than piles, eczema, and any itching skin disease.

PILES need little description to the unfortunate sufferer. They grow worse the longer they are neglected, until the patient cannot be seated in comfort, and dreads rising from a seat or stepping from a curb.

ECZEMA starts with an eruption of little blisters, which smart and itch intolerably, giving the patient little peace day or night. These blisters are crowded together on broad, irregular patches of bright red skin, and may spread with rapidity.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

HERPES AND SHINGLES, although not so common as piles and eczema, are just as unbearable, and may disfigure the patient for life. Even when apparently cured, these diseases are apt to return again and again.

DOAN'S OINTMENT gives prompt relief in all forms of itching skin disease, and it is seldom that one tin is not found ample for a permanent cure. Even in cases where patients have been told that only an operation could remove piles, Doan's Ointment has cured the complaint, and there has been *no sign of it since*. The Ointment is equally successful in eczema, herpes, shingles, psoriasis, ache (blackheads), chilblains, pimples, insect bite, and all itching skin troubles. It quickly allays, the inflammation, stops the itching, and gradually makes the skin clear and healthy again. Full particulars of diet, and the laws of health accompany every tin, and these should be carefully followed, for no relief can be permanent, if constipation or errors in diet continue.

Doan's Ointment is Rs. 2 per tin; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 29, Bombay.

RHEUMATISM CURED

Free Offer of Guaranteed Cure.

To further advertise our Famous Galvanic Rings, which absolutely cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Nervousness, Loss of Will Power, at all kindred complaints, we have decided to give a quantity away. They have cured thousands. Why not you? We make over the public cards of testimony (often dangerous) from those of our wonderful rings. Write now to—

GALVANIC RING CO.
Dept. 87), KEW, LONDON, ENG.

SWIZ

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory conscious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra, 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trust, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a sotpie of bottles, so please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

"MILKMAID"

ACROSTIC COMPETITION

(HIDDEN TREASURE)

The Preparers of the above-named well-known Brand of Milks and other Milk products request the readers of this Paper to spend a few of their leisure moments in writing acrostics on the word "MILKMAID."

An acrostic is a poem of which, if the first or last letter of each line be taken in succession they will spell a name or a sentence, and the following is an example:—

Milkmaid is a household word that every wife should know
In fact it is the purest Brand it makes the children grow
Lords and Ladies, Peers of Realms and Rajahs clad in silk
Kings and Queens and Potentates all use this Brand of Milk
Many so called substitutes of spurious names and make
Are put before the public, so beware what Brand you take
If offered others "Just as good refuse them and
Demand, your dealer to supply you with the best—the "Milkmaid" Brand.

"MILKMAID" is not only the name of that well-known Brand of Condensed Milk, but also of Sterilized Natural Milk, Beautiful Rich Thick Cream, etc.

You may send in as many attempts as you like, but each attempt must be accompanied with labels taken from tins purchased of any Milkmaid preparation to the value of Re. 1-8.

The composer of the best attempt will be awarded a prize value Rs. 150 and 50 consolation prizes are also offered.

August 30th is the closing date of this competition and the result will be published in the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" only on Saturday, September 6th, 1913. The Advertising Manager of Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., will be the judge in this competition, and his decision must be accepted as final.

All communications to be addressed to MILKMAID ACROSTIC, P. O. Box 336, BOMBAY.

ROYAL BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

BY A COURTIER.

It is necessary to go back to that memorable day when the present King and Queen were betrothed in order to discover the same spirit of general congratulation that has been occasioned by the announcement that the Duchess of Fife is to marry Prince Arthur of Connaught. At the same time this announcement did not occasion any surprise in well-informed circles.

Both the prospective bride and bridegroom are so thoroughly English in their training and their nature that a wedding of this character appeals far more strongly to the general public than had our popular young soldier Prince become betrothed to a foreign Princess. Practically the whole of both their lives has been passed within the United Kingdom where they are both extremely well known.

For some years past Prince Arthur has been very much in the public eye, owing to the frequency with which he has been called upon to represent first the late King Edward and latterly the present King. Indeed, he has visited almost every part of the world on missions of this character. One of the first and most important of these was when he was despatched a few years ago to bestow the Order of the Garter upon the late Mikado of Japan—an action by the way for which King Edward was rather severely criticised in several quarters.

It is stated that when his name was first mentioned in this connection the late King asked his favourite nephew how long it would take him to leave for Tokio. Prince Arthur merely looked at his watch and remarked that he would be quite ready to leave by the evening boat train that night if that would be in time! Needless to say he was given a little longer grace than this, but he is cheerfully willing to go to the other side of the world if the occasion arises at the shortest notice when called upon to do so and that without the slightest fuss or even the realisation that he was called upon to undertake anything out of the way.

When Prince Arthur was serving at Aldershot some ten years ago in the Seventh Hussars, a fellow-officer once remarked that whenever the "Last Trump" sounded all "Arthur" would do would be to ask for time to put on his trousers and light a cigarette and he would be there as a matter of course, and wearing his characteristically unruffled expression. When he first joined the Army by the way the question of his proper mode of address by his fellow-officers was under discussion. The Duke of Connaught quickly solved the problem by officially directing that upon all occasions his only son should be called "Arthur *tout court*," and "Arthur" he consequently remains.

There is a story told of His Royal Highness to the effect that when he was once undertaking an appointment of rather an important nature on behalf of the King, His Majesty laughingly invited him to realise the importance of his position and to conduct himself accordingly. Prince Arthur promptly retorted that it did not matter much how he behaved himself since everything he did would be in his capacity as the representative of his Sovereign and that anyone who saw him would probably imagine that he was strictly carrying out the orders that had been given to him!

Next only to the King Prince Arthur is probably the best shot in the Royal Family, and it is upon record that some years ago His Royal Highness and the present Marquess of Ripon (then Earl de Grey) had a friendly wager as to who should grass the most birds during the course of a country-house party at which they were both guests. They shot absolutely level for three days, at the end of which time Prince Arthur suggested that the bet should be called "off" before, as he put it, they killed every living thing in the neighbourhood.

Billiards is also another favourite pastime of His Royal Highness, and he is a fair exponent of the game. Once, however when quite a youth there was an informal billiard handicap at Bagshot Park and to the general surprise Prince Arthur "crumpled up" very badly against his father who ran out an easy winner. When spoken to by one of the guests owing to his lack of form, the young Prince merely remarked that "pocket money was rather scarce and that he wanted a 'fiver' from the Duke to carry him on for a few days!"

The Duchess of Fife, is not nearly so well known to the outside world as is her prospective bridegroom. She shares a good deal of her mother's natural shyness of disposition and confesses that she has no great liking for the formalities of London Society. It may in truth be said of her that her heart is in the Highlands, and she is never so completely happy as when she is free to roam the glens and moors around Mar Lodge. The Duchess of Fife like her young sister Princess Maud, is extremely fond of fishing and is quite an expert angler. In her younger days the Princess Royal could use a rod and line with considerable skill, and has not quite given this up even to-day, and it was she who gave her daughters their first lessons in the gentle art. It is interesting, too, to recal that the King greatly interested himself in teaching his young nieces fishing while they were in the Highlands, and even to-day Her Royal Highness is often his companion when whipping the trout streams around Balmoral.

There is a story told to the effect that upon one occasion when quite a child the Duchess of Fife fell into a stream, and had to hurry back to Balmoral to change her dripping clothes. Unfortunately to gain her rooms she had to cross the lawn of the house, where she had the misfortune to run full tilt into Queen Victoria engaged in earnest conversation with the late Marquess of Salisbury. Her Majesty eyed the bedraggled little figure in front of her with amazement, and then with a characteristically imperious wave of her hand dismissed her without as much as a word. The little Princess however heard more about the "impropriety" of her conduct a little later from her Royal grandmother.

Next to angling, the Duchess of Fife places cycling as her favourite pastime though she does not indulge as freely in this to-day as was the case a few years ago. It is generally believed that she was the first of our Royal Princesses to be allowed to own a bicycle. Whether this is correct or not, she was quite a child when the late King Edward presented her with a machine, and had her taught to ride it in the grounds of Sandringham. It was then quite a common sight to meet the late king on his tricycle in the lanes, accompanied by his eldest grandchild.

Her Royal Highness tells a story of how once, when cycling down rather a steep hill near Mar Lodge, she lost control of her bicycle, and dashed into the local postman, who was ascending the hill, much to his obvious surprise and discomfiture. Despite the retiring nature of the disposition of the Duchess of Fife, she is possessed of a fund of high spirits and a keen sense of humour that greatly recalls what the present Queen of Norway was at her age. Upon one occasion a cleric of some importance was preaching before rather a large assembly of the Royal Family in the picturesque church at Crathie. He was reading his sermon, and had the misfortune to get the leaves of his MS. mixed up, so that he made a series of entirely incoherent remarks before he discovered his error. This was too much for the gravity of Her Royal Highness, who smiled broadly, and she more she tried to check herself, the worse was the result, and some very distinct gurgles were heard issuing from the Royal pew to the amusement of all present.

If any of those who have been brought into intimate contact with the Duchess of Fife were asked to describe her outstanding characteristic they would unhesitatingly declare it to be the innate charitableness of her disposition. The Princess Royal was wont to declare that she dare never trust either of her daughters with any money when they went out, since they were sure to give the whole of it away indiscriminatingly before they returned. Now that Her Royal Highness is in the enjoyment of an ample fortune, left to her by the late Duke of Fife, she is free to indulge this predilection to the full; but even to day the Princess Royal finds it highly necessary to keep a watchful check upon her and to supervise her gifts to the many appeals that reach her.

In every way the Duchess of Fife is a most delightful girl, and when her wedding day arrives there will be no wishes more sincere for her future welfare than will come from those about the Court who have been privileged to watch her grow from child to a girl and from a girl into beautiful budding womanhood.—*Gentlewoman.*

TRIOLETS ON SYLVIA'S NEW HAT.

Most dainty and neat,
A charming erection;
My lady looks sweet,
Most dainty and neat,
You simply complete
Her wondrous perfection;
Most dainty and neat,

A charming erection.
I sing of your grace,
And give you the reason:
You keep in your place
(I sing of your grace),
They covered her face,
Those hats of last season!
I sing of your grace—
And give you the reason!

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

RESERVED SEATS IN LIFEBOATS.

After the wreck of the "Titanic" it was suggested that seats in ships' lifeboats should be numbered to correspond with passengers' tickets.

"The idea has been adopted by a line of Japanese steamers trading to Sydney," says the *Mail's* Sydney correspondent. "A coupon is attached to the ordinary ticket, entitling the holder to a specified reserved seat in a lifeboat. Passengers are requested immediately they embark to make themselves familiar with the seats."

ARE YOU A "CAN'T WAITER?"

Are you a "Can't Waiter"?

Dr. Edwin Ash, author of "Nerves and the Nervous," has written a little book (Mills and Boon, 1s.), in which he deals with the effect of ill-considered hustling.

His panacea is the acquisition of the habit of self-mastery in the little things of life. Three very important energy-wasters are:

Indigestible and hurried lunches.
Too tight clothing.
Needless worrying about details of domestic, professional, and business, life.

TO USE YOUR ENERGY WELL.

Here are Dr. Ash's general rules for living up to our true value in energy production:

Wear reasonably loose clothing.
Spend at least one hour in the open air daily.
Always get up at the same time.
Practise self-control in the little things of daily life, particularly eat, dress, walk, and speak slowly.

WHEN SPADES ARE TRUMPS.

"Digging is just the exercise the middle-aged man requires. It is slow, it is steady, and it calls into play most of the muscles of the body. For keeping us in health we firmly believe that spades are trumps" says the *Pall Mall.*

WHY ARE VILLAGES SLEEPY?

"An American Professor has recently propounded the question "Why is Chester sleepy?" and answered it by a reference to the tablets placed in the Cathedral to the memory of the young men killed in the South African War.

"Mr Allan Fea's new book, "Quiet Roads and Sleepy Villages" (Eveleigh Nash), has moved us to ask a similar question," says the *Nation.* "Why are the villages sleepy?" Why are they stagnant, lifeless places of at most an antiquarian interest where the picturesque tourist like Mr. Fea wanders about looking often in vain for the church-key. There can be no doubt of the answer. It is because the best young men all go away. There is no inducement for them to remain. The country-side is continually being drained of its best blood."

THE JURORS' VISIT TO KNOLE.

"We have been astonished to learn," says the *Law Journal* that several of the jurymen in the Scott case visited Knole on Tuesday and were entertained by Lord and Lady Sackville to tea. An announcement that the learned Judge who presided at the time had spent a week-end at the historic mansion would scarcely have caused more surprise.

"As the trial was concluded, no mischief directly bearing upon its issues could arise. But an organised visit of a number of jurymen to the private residence of a successful litigant—the mere fact that it is an historic house is wholly immaterial—is a very unpleasant development of our system of trial by jury. Such a want of good taste may exercise a pernicious influence upon jurymen in similar cases and create suspicious which, however unfounded, may diminish the regard in which the administration of justice is held."

"COO EE—COO EE"

When the King laid the foundation stone of the Australian Commonwealth Offices in Aldwych, London, the Australians present gave their characteristic Coo-ee—Coo-ee. The call begun in the tent was heard and taken up by the Australians waiting in the crowd in the Strand. "We hope that the incident may become a precedent at Australian gatherings in England," says the *Spectator.* "It would certainly add to the picturesqueness of such ceremonials, for the bush-call is not an artificial product like the yells of the American University student, but a real product of the Australian soil.

THE STATE OF THE TURF.

"We have no intention of discussing the rights and wrongs of the "Turf Libel Case" says the Anglican *Guardian* "We do, however, most heartily regret the repulsive sight of great noblemen with historic names and unblemished repuations dragged into the witness-box to give evidence upon one aspect or another of the too often disreputable business of racing. We are well aware that a man may be a highly respectable Prime Minister and yet own racehorses, but we should like to see people in distinguished positions think twice before they lend the shelter of their names to the most fraudulent and devastating of all so-called 'amusements'."

"The only really satisfactory feature of the case was the vindication of the British Turf from the mouths of such witnesses of impecable integrity as Lord Durham and Lord Derby" says the *Pall Mall.* "It has fallen to the lot of few racing men to be more behind the scenes of the racing world than these two peers. The former is by general consent regarded as the greatest Turf reformer of the day. Consequently there is much satisfaction to hear from his lips and from those of Lord Derby that the Sport of Kings is being conducted in England under conditions which may be regarded as creditable to all parties concerned.

NEED FOR COTTAGES.

The National Land and Home League, of which Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M. P., is president, and Lord Soye and Sele chairman, has addressed a memorial to the Prime Minister urging the importance of immediate legislation for dealing with rural housing.

The memorial state that, as a result of a circular letter addressed to the rural district councils of England and Wales last year, 332 council sent replies.

To Question 1—Whether a dearth of cottages existed—182 councils said "Yes," 107 said "No."

To Question 2—Whether cottages could be erected without placing a burden on the rates—8 councils said "Yes," and 261 "No."

To Question 3—Whether a State grant for building would be welcome—169 councils said "Yes," 39 "No."

The only ultimate solution of the housing problem is to be found in the raising of wages to a level at which the labourer would be able to pay a commercial rent for his cottage. The attainment of this end is one of the principal objects of the League.

FORTUNES MADE IN PRISON.

CONVICTS WHO MAKE GOOD USE OF THEIR TIME.

Although most criminals find the time of their imprisonment hang very heavily, it sometimes happens that convicts have made such good use of the hours spent in jail that they have earned large sums of money to help them when their sentences have expired. Recently a convict, while an inmate of Ohio Penitentiary, studied electricity to such good purpose that he invented an electrical street-sweeping machine and other useful appliances that will probably bring him in a large sum of money.

Another American convict made a big fortune some years ago by inventing a new collar-button while he was serving his sentence. The idea was taken up by a big firm in Pittsburg and was very successful.

A man serving a sentence in an Arizona prison invented a new device for absorbing electricity from the air, and the prison authorities were so struck with the possibilities of his invention that they liberated him long enough to go to Washington to file an application for a patent.

It is not only by inventing, however, that prisoners make money. A criminal, who was sentenced to prison for complicity in a murder in Italy recently, had four of his plays accepted by a firm of publishers in Rome. All the plays were written within the four walls of a gloomy cell. Another Italian convict, a brigand, who was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for his evil deeds, wrote many clever stories while he was in jail which were accepted and well paid for by the editors of several newspapers.

A Hungarian woman prisoner, who was sent to jail for having egged on her lover to commit a murder, wrote a charming waltz while she was in prison. The piece was published, and became so popular that its composer made a small fortune out of the sales.

Probably the largest sum ever made by anyone whilst serving a sentence for crime was the amount earned by a convict who was confined in the State prison at Waltham, Massachusetts Finding the time hang very heavily on his hands, he determined to set to work to invent something that would not only prove useful to his fellow-men, but that would earn him enough to keep him when he had regained his liberty. After much thought he was lucky enough to hit upon a device which abolished the necessity of a bobbin in the sewing-machine. This may sound a simple invention to the uninitiated, but it was thought so well of by experts that its imprisoned inventor was offered the huge sum of £20,000 for it by a company in New York. Needless to say, he accepted the offer.

WOW AN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD.

THE INFERIOR SEX.

Professor Frederick Starr, head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, one of America's leading scholars, declares that the present attempt of woman to press herself forward is harmful to the human race, and will continue only until males resolve to put females back in the position of inferiority to which they rightfully belong.

"Woman has been the inferior creature," says Professor Starr, "ever since the human race was developed, and she must always remain so. The presence of large numbers of women in occupations hitherto monopolised by man is unnatural, and indicates a racial decline, or at least a racial stagnation. This is an unprogressive age. We are not making progress in really important fields. We are worshippers of machinery and system. These things do not count for the true advancement of civilisation. Woman's relative success in competing with man is due to the fact that man is stagnant. The male has dropped out of the struggle, and until he re-enters it we shall not make serious advance. Woman by nature is unequal to man in the development of those qualities which make for human progress. She has never distinguished herself by important discoveries in any line of science, and has never invented anything beneficial to the race. The elements of sex superiority were fixed in the vegetable kingdom, and woman cannot overcome them. She is conspicuous now only because she is playing an inevitable part in a great racial experiment in which the activities of man have been temporarily abridged. As soon as man resumes his normal stride woman will drop immediately to the natural position of inferiority which the female has held through all the centuries that life has existed on the earth.

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

Icilma Hair Powder
For dull, dusty or greasy Hair
When wetting is inconvenient or undesirable, use Icilma Hair Powder, the popular English dry shampoo. No trouble and no risk—the powder brushes out quite easily, leaving the hair bright and beautiful. Cannot harm the most delicate hair or sensitive scalp.
Of good Chemists and Stores...
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"THE REAL SOUTH AFRICA":—By Ambrose Pratt (Holden and Hardingham). The author of this book is an Australian. He accompanied the Premier of Australia, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher on the occasion of the opening of the new Union Parliament. Mr. Pratt has not considered the feelings of the South Africans. He has not only discovered wounds, but has freely rubbed in the salt, almost as though he enjoyed the process. His criticisms extend to almost everything that exists or is done in the country, and they are put forward with uncompromising bluntness. That they will be strongly resented in the country at which they are levelled is inevitable, and it is the South African anger we had in mind in making our reservation when introducing Mr. Pratt's work as "a book to read."

Mr. Pratt himself realises that he will have to face South African hostility. In his final chapter he says as much. But he adds that his book has been written with a purpose, which is to "suggest to the adventurous spirits of Great Britain, Canada, and Australia, that the jewel most lately added to our Imperial diadem is no fit country for the average English emigrant to invade in quest of fortune or in the hope of finding or building there a profitable living and a home." "The task," Mr. Pratt adds, has not been a pleasant one, but it has been performed in the honest belief in a duty to relate facts of which the world at large is unaware." It must be confessed that the world hitherto has had no conception of a South Africa such as that Mr. Pratt has discovered, and it is to be hoped that, after all, in this case time will prove that the opinions of the casual visitor, ample as may have been his opportunities of observation, are less to be trusted than those of the men among whom for a time he has been moving. Were this source of hope denied South Africa might well despair, and the Empire rue the day that the Union was set up. For the present, there is some slight consolation to be derived from the fact that there are points on which Mr. Fisher and the gentleman who visited South Africa in his train differ. On one at least, which Mr. Pratt regards more than doubtfully—that is the relations of the white races—Mr. Fisher is almost optimistic. The same may be said in reference to the native menace.

On this question of the native danger, Mr. Pratt's views are very decided. He says :—

"The natives are so physically vigorous and mentally virile, their numbers are so vast, their rate of natural increase is so great and rapid, and their desire to exceed the bounds of the white man's caste prejudice is so keen, that it is staringly obvious that their aspirations must be restricted and repressed as a condition precedent to the preservation of white supremacy. Undoubtedly the ti e will come when they will try conclusions with their present masters, and put to some final test the white man's ancient claim to be their overlord and governor.

The situation necessitates a certain amount of agreement and a common policy between the British and the Boers, and Mr. Pratt throws out the idea of the common peril tending to outward union at any rate of the whites, though he is frankly sceptical of a genuine friendship between the races. "All over South Africa," he says, "I found the hites animated with an implacable determination to keep the blacks underfoot—to treat them as sub-humans. Public opinion regards any white who would stoop to friendly intercourse with any black as something very like a public enemy. Public opinion, however, is divided into two planes. The Boers look upon the blacks as unruly animals who must be kept in their proper place by brute force and the sjambok. The British also look upon them as animals, but counsel minor measures, and eschew the whip. The difference is really rather one of policy than of belief, and it arises from temperament. The Boer has a cruel heart. He beats his horse indifferently when he should and when he should not. The Britisher only beats his horse when punishment seems unavoidable."

A feature of the book is its review of the labour situation generally, and its bearing on the present condition and ultimate fortunes of South Africa. Mr. Pratt is specially emphatic on the matter of the Kaffir monopoly of unskilled labour—due partly to cheapness and partly to the public sentiment which prevents a white man doing what is considered "Kaffir's work." The results to the white population of this system are most disastrous. The country is cursed with a large pauper population of unskilled whites, and the native is gradually encroaching on the market for skilled labour.

The Victoria Falls and the scene of the last resting place of Cecil Rhodes were among the few things to awaken the admiration of Mr. Pratt. They, however, profoundly impressed him; indeed, one realises that he has found language unequal to the expression of his emotions in the midst of these imposing natural scenes. The Falls are "an incomparable marvel," by the sight of which the party were "stricken dumb and spellbound." "The Kaffirs alone have been inspired with sufficient poetry and feeling to supply the falls with a fittingly poetic name." They call them "Mosioa-tunya"—the Smoke that Sounds.

The greatness of Cecil Rhodes is the subject of eloquent recognition in this book, which records the memory of the man, is simply worshipped by all the British people in South Africa, and his tomb is worthy of the spaciousness of his ideals and deeds.

"JANE AUSTEN":—By Percy FitzGerald. Jane Austen enjoys among women novelists the supreme distinction of having attracted the admiration, almost the fanatical worship, of men of genius. This miniaturist of the pen, to adopt her own memorable description of herself, who worked amid the most peaceful domestic surroundings, beyond which her view hardly extended, had the power to captivate the worship of men whose literary work had a wider range. Scott saw and admitted the points wherein she excelled. "The big bow-wow strain I can do myself like any now going; but the exquisite touch which renders ordinary, commonplace things and characters interesting from the truth of the description and sentiment is denied to me." Macaulay thought that she approached Shakespeare nearer than any of our writers in drawing character, and G. H. Lewes declared that no author ever lived with a nicer sense of proportioning means to ends. Andrew Lang admired Miss Austen fervently. Women of genius took these praises with a grain of salt. Charlotte Bronte was willing to admit that Jane Austen was shrewd and observant, but she found her lacking in poetry and sentiment. The qualification is not unjust. The high passions of life were not known to Jane Austen. She lived a sheltered life, happy in her home circle, and with none of the fierce moods that now seem to be essential to the woman novelist. So little did society esteem the woman writer in those days that Miss Austen had to hide her manuscript and always had a piece of "work" ready to take up on the chance entrance of a visitor, lest her unlady-like occupation should become known. From her retreat at Bath she observed society to purpose and produced her inimitable gallery of character. The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have found in her pages an imperishable monument. She saw squires, parsons, designing or foolish mammas, young misses, and sparkish bucks with unerring insight, and lent to her portraits touches of gentle satire that comehome quietly but permanently. Mr. Fitzgerald finds the young men "strange enough," "tinged with priggery," and "flattered by worshipping young women." He is right in seeing that they are the product of a narrow provincial circle, but something must be allowed also for the more artificial manners of the age. We are not sure that Mr. Fitzgerald is quite accurate in likening them to the young men of Dickens. Miss Austen's young men, for all their peculiarities, were real children of their place and period, whereas Dickens's creations are more arbitrary. They are of a world Dickens fancied but had not seen, for his world had no real counterpart, whereas Miss Austen's had. But it is in her clergymen that Jane Austan excels. They are true alike to life and to type, two things not always reconciled by the novelist. Even the absured Mr. Collins, with his memorable after-visit letter, is natural. Mr. Fitzegerald finds him rather too artificial.

As for Miss Austen's handling of "delicate" subjects, which offer no obstacle to modern writers, Mr. Fitzgerald finds her, while always delicate, amazingly frank and ever complacent. He is probably right in saying that such things were then a commonplace. It is therefore, he might add, only another proof of the novelist's truth that she conveys this impression when dealing with social mishaps. The appearance of this little monograph is not unconnected with the author's statue of Miss Austen recently presented by him to the city of Bath. It may, if it serves no other purpose, send old readers to refresh their memories and young readers to make the acquaintance of the delightful scenes and characters of "Sense and Sensibility," "Pride and Prejudice," "Northanger Abbey," and the rest of Jane Austen's inimitable creations.

"TRAVELS IN THE PYRENEES":—by V. C. Scott O'Connor (John Long). The Mediterranean section of the great mountain range of the Pyrenees is amazingly little known to English travellers, though they are at home on the Atlantic Pyrenees from St. Jean de Luz to Luchon. With the opening up of the great road, the Route des Pyrenees, which will enable the motorist to traverse the whole of the chain from St. Jean de Luz on the Atlantic to Banyuls sur Mer, on the Mediterranean shore, the facilities of access to the eastern mountains are greatly increased. And just at the right time comes Mr. O'Connor's book which will be the invaluable companion to any traveller visiting that great district of which the monarch is the Canigou. Mr. Scott O'Connor has spent much of his life in this part of the Pyrenees, and has travelled around it all, and enjoyed it equally, whether on mule-back, hanging on precariously to an overfilled diligence, or driving in a coach and six. And he describes delightfully the princely old cities, the traces of the Romans, and Hannibal's march, the old churches, and Arab watch towers, and feudal castles, the rivers, the flowers, and the people which set apart the Pyrenees Orientales as a new and entrancing holiday ground.

"THE STORY OF LOUIE":—By Oliver Onions, (*Martin Secker*,). The Hon. Emily Scarisbrick, having insisted upon marrying an ex-pugilist and artist's model, is soon very glad to make an arrangement with him for the recovery of her freedom. Louie, the child of this ill-starred union, grows up in the belief that her father is Capt. Cecil Chaffinger, the Hon. Emily's second husband. Learning the truth, and detesting her mother, she helps to make the home unbearable; and eventually leaves it to become a student at a Horicultural College in Somersetshire. Her subsequent adventures form the real theme of the book. The mixture of plebeian and aristocratic blood in her veins seems to render Louie abnormal in many ways. She deliberately entangles herself in an amatory adventure with a certain young man, in order to force him to declare her preference, and suffers the consequences with perfect nonchalance. For the sake of the burden now upon her, she labours heriocally as typist, model, and what not, finding life very hard at times, but befriended in her difficulties by no less a person than the ex-pugilist. In the midst of it all, a hopeless romance comes her way, and the end is gloom and tragedy. Mr. Oliver Onions has a characteristic style, quick, abrupt, mordant, graphic. *The Story of Louie* stands in a class of its own among the novels of the day.

"THE AVON AND SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY":—By Mr. A. G. Bradley. (Messrs Methuen). In this work the reader is taken through the many picturesque villages for which the Avon Valley and the Cotswold foothills are famous.

"TERESA OF WATLING STREET":—By Mr. Arnold Bennett. Messrs Methuen will add to their series of Shilling Novels on August 7 the above work which is a plot of the highest ingenuity, the centre of which is the unravelling of the mystery that surrounds Raphael Craig, bank manager, and motorist. Mr. Bennett adds his own minutely humorous and charming method.

"PETER, A PARASITE":—By Madame E. Maria Albanesi. This interesting little novel will be added to Messrs Methuen's series of Sevenpenny Novels on August 7.

ON THE YORKSHIRE MOORS.

Just a real old-fashioned holiday—walking many miles over moor and hillside to some sequestered nook or hamlet perched on the hillside—where the farmer's wife busy with her cheese-press finds time for a little kindly chat, while her goodman in yonder meadow "makes hay while the sun shines." Anon descending into the Dale we follow the meanderings of the river to some ruined abbey, with its cluster of cottages-telling a tale of long forgotten harmony between the Church and her people. Such is the history of a short holiday spent in one of the loveliest of our Yorkshire Dales. Wensleydale or more correctly Yore Dale.

"Leyburn (our head quarters) is situated at the point where the hills of the Dale sweep gently down to the beautiful and pastoral vale of Mowbray. As other places of the Dale have their ruins, and waterfalls, so Leyburn has its sh awl, (probably a corruption of A. S "schall," a shoulder of rock). A beautiful walk commanding views gaining in lovelines as the Dale opens. To the West a glorious panorama ridge upon ridge of mountain side boldly silhouted against the blue of the sky, now golden with the setting sun. Then purple with the evening shadows. To our right on the bleak moor side rises the gloomy Norman fortress Bolton castle where poor Mary Stuart passed so many weary months. Here on a summer evening standing on the battlements how her thoughts must have winged their flight to "Bonnie Scotland" towards which her gaze was fixed. Turning to left across the Dale we see the noble pile of Norman architecture. Middleham Castle—the scene of Anne Neville's happy girlhood and miserable short married life—where her only son was born and died leaving his heart-broken mother to linger on but for a few short years in a world that had brought her nothing but sorrow.

Wensley, a pretty model village nestling round the gates of Bolton Hall—the residence of the Lord of the Manor—was the next place he visited. In the centre of the village stands an ancient elm tree gnarled and knobbed with age, round which the gammers have sat and gossipped watching the gambols of the children from time immemorial. We enter the Church standing hospitably open (an unusual event on acccunt of the rifling of the poor boxes) and pass into medieval England, except for the whitewash paint put on at a later date by a barbarous hand. Here half way down the aisle is a "marriage stone" upon which intending couples stand while the priest intones the service which binds them together, ascending the altar steps only for the blessing. A curious old carved roofed pew somewhat resembling a box in a theatre also arrests our attention. It is said by some to have been made out of oak brought from Jervaulx Abbey, at the time of the spoliation of the monasteries, as also are the beautiful carved Choir stalls. With lingering regret we leave the sacred precincts to seek in the quiet grave yard, the resting place of Peter Goldsmith, the worthy doctor in whose arms Lord Nelson breathed his last.

One of our most delightful trips was taken by train to Ackrigg—a village not remarkable save for its beautiful surroundings of mountain, moor. rivulet and waterfall. A short walk by road or field brought us to Bainbridge—a jewel set amid glowing surroundings How can I describe the loveliness of it? A vivid village green with a flock of gabbling, ungainly geese, marshalled by the prettiest and most picturesque of gooseherds—seats under shady trees for the weary traveller or the summer loiterer, winding paths leading to secluded cottages so pretty that they might have stepped out of a picture by Constable. The air filled with the scent of hay and the hum of the reaper, the senses lulled by "dolce far nienete". Fain would we have dreamed away the summer day, but like Longfellow's hero we must mount higher and higher ere the evening shadow fall—to the only Yorkshire lake of any size—the lovely mountain tarn—Semmerwater—immortalised by Turner. We passed through hay fields with their busy workers, toiling ever up, till breathless we reach the summit and see far below the shimmering waters lying basking in the sunlight an opal in an emerald setting, Semmerwater is the outflow of a thousand tiny rivulets springing from the mountains which form a beautiful background to this most fascinating lake. In this remote spot lived for sometime George Fox and the ancestors of one of our novelists, Issie Fothergill, had a house on the edge of the lake and the scene of one of her novels "Kith and Kin" is laid here.

The charming old world village of Countersett on the hill above the lake, still breathes an air of Quarkudam and peace. The clean cottages with their good spare furniture, the busy housewife with her basket of snowy linen—the bonnie children trooping home from school with merry shouts, only to begin work again in field and tyre—all tell a tale of quiet content and work well done. For those who wearied with the rush of modern civilisation longing for the simple life—there are these remote villages to come to—without fear of interruption from wire or post—for be it told—the letter box is cleared twice a week.

It was whilst sitting by the lake that we met with a chatty farmer who told us the tale of 'Great Uncle'. Great Uncle, as you will readily imagine lived to a good old age, but, while still in the prime of manhood, a dispute arose in the village concerning a certain right of way. Great Uncle, being an authority, was taken to London to "give un t'rights of t'case." From the day of his return Great Uncle became a person of importance in the place. One Sunday a knot of loungers gathered round him as he was peacefully smoking at his cottage door. Now what *was* Lunnon like, Great Uncle?' asked they. Great Uncle solemnly scratched his head, then looked at the sky, then down at the ground, as if for inspiration—then suddenly brightening and pointing with his churchwarder to a little stream of people pouring out of the modest meeting room he said "'tis like as if t' chapel was allus lous in oot." —allus lous in oot."

It was Sunday, and two small boys were industriously digging in a vacant lot, when a man who was passing stopped to give them a lecture.

"Don't you know that it is a sin to dig on Sunday unless it be a case of necessity?" asked the good man.

"Yes, sir," timidly replied one of the boys.

"Then why don't you stop it?"

"'Cause this is a case of necessity," replied the little philosopher. "A fellar can't fish without bait."

STORIES OF PRINCE ARTHUR,

WHO WILL SOON MARRY THE POPULAR DUCHESS OF FIFE.

There is much in common between Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife, whose betrothal has aroused so much interest and satisfaction. Their characters are very similar, both being quiet, serious-minded young people, with a passion for country life and outdoor sport.

The Prince is a man of many parts. Soldier, diplomatist, athlete, fine shot, and excellent horseman, he has been rightly termed the "Admirable Crichton of the Royal Family." His love for athletics was developed at Eton, and he holds very strong views concerning the spectacular side of sport. "Unfortunately," he once said, "it is the tendency of the age for men and boys to watch other people play instead of playing themselves. When I was at Eton I was told that unless I played football five times a week I should probably find standing easier than sitting."

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

There was one Eton episode, however which made the Prince blush furiously at the time. This was when Queen Victoria, during the time of her Diamond Jubilee, went to the school, called for "Arthur," and embraced him, to his obvious reluctance and confusion before his class colleagues.

The boyish ambition, however, of "Marcus," as the Prince is known to his intimates, was to be a watch and clock maker. But this ambition was quickly given up when his father made him go round with the man who wound up the clocks at Bagshot Park. For the Prince came to the conclusion that the occupation lacked excitement, and turned his attention to soldiering.

From Eton he went to Sandhurst, and entered upon his military duties in his usual characteristic, thorough manner. "It is a pity," Lord Kitchener once remarked, "that his Royal Highness was born a Prince, for that fact has probably prevented him taking the prominent position in the Army to which his abilities entitle him." For the Prince is regarded in the highest military quarters as a very capable and keen soldier.

He has served with the (Queen's Own) Hussars, the Royal Horse Artillery and the Scots Greys, and to make himself a thoroughly efficient officer he has undergone instruction courses at the signalling and musketry schools.

HAPPY LITTLE GIRL.

Once at Aldershot a curious lady visitor asked a private which was the Prince. She was conducted to the regimental coffee bar, and saw a young officer, pipe in mouth, gravely reckoning the coppers in the till and entering them up in an account book. "Don't look much like a prince, does he?" tersely remarked the private.

The Prince is greatly interested in the Boy Scouts and Boys' Brigades, and it was on the occasion of an official inspection of a large body of the latter that an accident occurred which illustrates his Royal Highness's presence of mind.

A little girl on the edge of the crowd got flustered and fell crying hysterically on the ground. Quick as lightning Prince Arthur stooped down from his horse and whisked the mite up beside him on to his knee, where she sat quite contentedly viewing the boys. Ultimately the Prince lowered her down a very happy little girl just before the march past.

The Prince's *fiancee* is one of the richest women in England. She inherited much of the wealth of her father, whose estate was provisionally sworn at £1,000,000. But the exact amount of his fortune has never been publicly stated, his will being treated as the will of a member of the Royal Family, and its contents kept secret.

DANCES SCOTCH REELS.

Until eight years ago, when King Edward conferred the rank of Princess on her and on her sister, thus bringing them within the provision of the Royal Marriage Act, and rendering them eligible as wives of English or European royalty, the Duchess was simply known as Lady Alexandra Duff.

Her education has been practically the ordinary training of a daughter of the Scottish aristocracy, except that her inclination to athletics was always strongly fostered by her parents—firm believers in "a sound mind in a sound body." The Duchess is passionately devoted to Scotland and has always maintained the patriotic traditions of the Fife clan. As a child when asked whether she was an English or a Scotch girl she used to proclaim lustily that she was "a Fife, a Scotswoman."

Almost as soon as the Duchess and her sister could walk they were taught to dance Scotch reels and to sing many of the national melodies. Most of her life has been spent at Mar Lodge, Braemar, where she learnt to fish, shoot, swim, ride and drive. There are few more skilful anglers than the Duchess while she can drive a pair of horses as well as any man.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S FAVOURITE.

Between the Duchess and Queen Alexandra there exists a great bond of affection. It is sometimes asserted that Her Majesty was the first person to nurse the little heiress to the Dukedom of Fife after she was born. Whether this is true or not, it is a fact that Queen Alexandra was very fond of being photographed with her baby namesake in her arms. Such a picture is a prominent feature in one of the wards of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street where one of the cots is named after the Duchess. In appearance the Duchess is tall, slim, and dignified, and strongly resembles Queen Alexandra.

Next to Princess Patricia of Connaught the Duchess is the most eligible of marriageable English Princesses. Recently it was reported that she was to be the bride of ex-King Manoel of Portugal but it is an open secret that Prince Arthur has been tacitly regarded as her future husband for some time past.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Louis: "Bertie is the meanest man on earth. I bet him a new hat one day last week, lost the bet, and to-day received a bill for a sum big enough to buy five of the best silk hats in town."

Charles: "Great Scot! How's that?"

Louis: "He let his wife select one for herself."

A political orator in a small town was abusing bitterly trusts and monopolies, on the ground that all of them robbed the public.

"Are we to take this lying down?" he shouted, excitedly, at the end of his hottest sentence.

Whereupon a little man rose up at the back of the hall and remarked, in tones of conviction:—

"It's unnecessary; the reporters will do that part of it."

A military man fell asleep in the stalls, while the curtain-raiser was being played, and woke up when his daughter nudged him and whispered:—

"Charley's Aunt!"

The colonel leaped to his feet and cried:—

"Bless me, so it is," and began to shake hands furiously with a demure old lady who happened to be passing along the stalls in front of him. "How do you do, madam? And how is Charley?"

A sweet little creature sat at a recital of Chopin's music. During the "March Funebre", her attention was fixed as if the music had enchanted her soul. When the pianist had finished, the gentleman who was with this sweet creature turned and said:—

"How beautiful!"

To which she replied:—

"Yes, indeed; doesn't it fit her exquisitely in the back? How much do you suppose it cost a yard?"

He was a country-bred lad, and it was his fist experience of city lodgings. Naturally, he had a healthy appetite, and the meagre breakfast served up to him by the landlady vexed his rustic soul. As he gazed sadly at his microscopic ration the other morning the landlady entered, and rebuked him for getting home late the night before, necessitating her rising out of bed to let him in.

"If I'm tae get mony mair breakfasts like this," he retorted, "ye'll no' need tae bother risin.' I'll manage tae crawl through the keyhole!"

The sweet young thing was being shown through the locomotive works.

"What is that thing?" she asked, pointing with her dainty parasol.

"That," answered the guide, "is an engine boiler."

She was an up-to-date young lady, and at once became interested.

"And why do they boil engines?" she inquired again.

"To make the engine tender," politely replied the resourceful guide.

Agent (to crowd): "Ladies and gentlemen, this liquid will remove stains from anything."

Man in the Crowd: "I know something it won't remove.

Agent: "Well, my man, what's that?"

Man in the Crowd: "Why, remove Staines out of Middlesex."

A witty priest was once visiting a "self-made" millionaire, who took him to see his seldom-used library.

"There," said the millionaire, pointing to a table covered with books, "there are my best friends."

"Ah," replied the wit, as he glanced at the leaves, "I'm glad you don't cut them!"

The vicar was just about to give out the banns of a marriage the other Sunday, when he discovered that he could not find the book. However, he began groping meanwhile for the lost volume.

"I publish the banns of marriage between—between—"

"Between the cushion and the seat, sir," whispered the verger, hoarsely, suddenly realizing what the vicar was looking for.

Two boys were discussing a map of Ireland which they had been examining. Said Harry: "But I think Dublin should be higher up than they have it there. Don't you think so?"

George replied: "Oh, no; you must be mistaken. These maps are quite reliable. They're all done by latitude and longitude, you know."

Harry gave a doubtful assent.

"I suppose they're a tip-top firm, and they ought to know."

"What," inquired the Sunday-school teacher of her youthful pupils, "what are divers diseases?"

Bashful or ignorant, the scholars clung tenaciously to the doctrine that little boys should be seen and not heard.

"Come," pursued the teacher, "can't any of you tell me?"

Then Johnnie's arm shot up.

"Well?" asked the teacher.

"Please, miss," answered Johnnie, "water on the brain."

A certain Midland doctor was one day out sea-fishing with a friend. During operations the medico's sinker came off and was lost. Here was a dilemma. No sinker, no more fishing that day.

Ha! Happy thought—his flask. No sooner said than done. The bottle was filled with water, carefully corked, and sent down on its mission. After a few minutes' interval the doctor was lucky enough to pull up a fine pair of whiting, one on each hook.

"Ha, doctor," exclaimed his companion, "twins this time!"

"Yes," replied the doctor, with a smile, "and brought up on the bottle, too!"

A railway porter had just delivered himself of the regulation string of unintelligible gibberish, when an irate passenger poked out his head with the remark:—

"Why don't you call out the names of the stations clearly?"

The porter scratched his head, and turning round, remarked to one of his mates:—

"Strewth, 'ere's a bloke wot expects hopera singers for the wages of a railway porter."

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
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Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

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J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

THREAT OF FINANCIAL BOYCOTT

RUSSIAN CHECK ON TURKISH ADVANCE.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

The *Neue Freie Presse* states that the Powers are consulting regarding the taking of a collective step at Constantinople. It is proposed that the Austrian Ambassador, as the doyen of the Diplomatic body, shall call on the Porte to withdraw to the Enos-Midia line under a threat of financial starvation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is stated that Turkey has given Russia further assurances regarding the occupation of points on the other side of the river Maritza. The assurances are regarded in St. Petersburg as satisfactory.

While Russia would not tolerate an advance beyond Maritza, she is prepared to exercise patience regarding Adrianople, and will await the effect of the proposed financial boycott. The payment of officials is already many months in arrears.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The deputation from Adrianople to urge the Powers to allow Turkey to retain Adrianople visited the Foreign Office to-day. The deputation was received by an under-secretary.

RETURN OF BULGARIAN TROOPS.

LATER.

Two further brigades of Bulgarian troops from Macedonia and Adrianople returned to Sofia this afternoon, meeting with a rapturous welcome from the populace. The King and princes reviewed the troops, while the people showered flowers on them. The troops and crowds gave the members of the Royal Family an ovation.—Reuter.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that a commission, probably composed of Turkish, Persian, Russian and British representatives, will shortly be appointed for the delimitation of the frontier in the neighbourhood of Urumiah and Mohammerah.—Reuter.

THE CHESTERFIELD ELECTION.

HOME PRESS OPINIONS ON THE RESULT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Unionist comment on the result of the Chesterfield by-election may be summed up by that of the *Standard*, which says that the miners have struck the Labour Party a staggering blow by returning Mr. Kenyon, who was disowned by the party. The contest, says the paper, has left a legacy of bitterness and a division in the Labour ranks that may have disastrous results for the official party, and means the beginning of the end of the Liberal-Labour alliance.

The *Morning Post*, owever, admits that the result leaves much to be desired from the Unionist standpoint.

The *Daily News* says that the importance which the Opposition attached to the Chesterfield by-election justifies the Liberals in regarding it as a renewed instruction to the Government to persist in the paths of Liberalism.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Scurr (the Socialist candidate) was an imported outsider and was not backed by the serious Labour body. He was not the man to split the Progressive vote.—Reuter.

ULSTER INSURANCES.

SEVEN MILLIONS WORTH OF PROPERTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is estimated that property to the value of seven millions has been insured in Ulster at the rate of five shillings per cent, and even fifteen shillings on some classes of property.

It is expected that there will be a substantial rise in the rate next week.—Reuter.

THE SOMALI RAID.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO BE SENT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The *Daily Mail's* Cape Town correspondent understands that a punitive expedition to Somaliland is being prepared, and that possibly a contingent will go from the Cape.—Reuter.

MORE SWEDISH OFFICERS FOR PERSIA.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21.

Colonel Hjalmarsen's request for the despatch of more Swedish officers for Persia has been granted with the consent of the British and Russian Governments.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL NATURALISATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the Canadian Government has agreed to the latest draft of the proposed Bill for uniform Imperial naturalisation, and if it is introduced in the Dominions, the Canadian House of Commons will pass concurrent legislation.—Reuter.

GUN EXPLOSION.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN AUSTRIA.

THREE PETTY OFFICERS KILLED.

POLA, Aug. 21.

During the trials of a 12-in. gun here to-day, the breech was blown out. The explosion killed three petty-officers, while five others were seriously injured.

Vice-Admiral Count von Wellenburg received injuries which necessitated the amputation of both legs.—Reuter.

JACK JOHNSON ON THE STAGE.

ATTITUDE OF ENGLISH MUSIC-HALL PERFORMERS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A meeting of music-hall performers held to-day deprecated the appearance of Jack Johnson at the Euston and South London music-halls, but said it was a matter for the public and the licensing authorities to decide.—Reuter.

A CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REFUSES A GRANT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The deputation, which recently waited on Mr. Lloyd George to ask that financial assistance from the Boxer Indemnity Fund, or otherwise, be given for a university in China, has received an unfavourable reply from Mr. Lloyd George. It is not certain whether this is final, but the scheme will not be abandoned, though its supporters are none too sanguine.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

LESSON FOR BRITISH POLITICIANS.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 22.

Twenty thousand senior cadets will parade the streets on Sept. 20, the date being selected to afford British politicians, who will then be visiting Melbourne, an opportunity of judging the results of the compulsory defence scheme.—Reuter.

MONGOLIA UNITED.

EDICT JOINING NORTH AND SOUTH.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 22.

A telegram from Urga states that the Hutukhtu has issued an ordinance uniting South and North Mongolia, and has instructed Mongolian commanders to protect the lives and property of peaceful Chinese, and to re-open the trade route between Urga and Kalgan.—Reuter.

DERRY SHOOTING AFFAIR.

STRANGE STORY TOLD AT INQUEST.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The inquest on the man Armstrong, who was shot dead while looking out of his window during the riots at Londonderry, has evoked strange revelations, the relatives of the man declaring that he was shot by the police.

An ex-constabulary sergeant deposed that he told the police that the man had been shot and that a policeman shouted, "You may be glad you were not shot yourself,"—Reuter

MEXICAN MUDDLE.

QUESTION TO BE REFERRED TO CONGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

President Wilson has decided to refer the Mexican question to Congress and is preparing a special message on the subject.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

REASONS FOR GERMAN REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Under the auspices of the Hamburg-America line, whose head, Herr Ballin, has issued a vigorous appeal, a strong movement has started at Hamburg and in other commercial centres in Germany in favour of taking part in the San Francisco Exhibition independently of the Government.

It is argued that, if British industries abstain, German success is assured, and if British industries ignore the Government's decision, it is essential that Germany should be represented also.

GENERAL HERTZOG AND IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

In his speech, General Hertzog declared that Imperialism spelt Capitalism. No words were so widely and persistently abused as "Empire" and "Imperialist." Every class of economic parasite was to be found masquerading under those names.—Reuter.

STRANDED LINER.

VALUABLE CARGO ON BOARD.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF VESSEL.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

According to advices from Barcelona, the chances of refloating the Rotterdamsche liner "Wilis" are considered poor. It is understood that she carried silver coin to the value of £65,000 for Batavia, and a general cargo, roughly valued at £100,000.

LABOUR IN THE RAND.

PROPOSED COMMISSION ABANDONED.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 22.

Owing to the opposition of the Trades Federation, the Government has abandoned the suggested general labour commission.

The Federation and the mine-owners are arranging to negotiate direct.

The Federation is also negotiating direct with the Government with reference to legislation for the non-mining industries.—Reuter.

[It will be remembered that, after negotiations which lasted for some days between the Government and the Labour representatives, the former offered to appoint two Commissions to deal, respectively, with the grievances of the railway employees and those of the other branches of labour. The latter Commission was to be composed of five members representing mine-workers and other workers, mine-owners and employers in other industries, while the Government was to appoint a chairman.]

THE DROUGHT IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Rain in Scotland and the north of England has greatly relieved the drought.

AUSTRALIAN SEASON.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 22.

Good rain has fallen in Victoria and South Australia, greatly improving the season's prospects.—Reuter.

CONSTABLES SENTENCED.

SEQUEL TO THEFTS DURING A STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 22.

A head constable named Bhowani Singh and a constable of the Railway Police with two Hindu carters have been sentenced by Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, on charges of theft and abetment of that offence in respect of a consignment of sarees, valued at Rs.325, stolen from the goods yard of the City Station during the late strike of porters. The constable and carters were sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each and the head constable to six months' imprisonmet and a fine of Rs. 50.

FLOOD RELIEF.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE IN HOWRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

A meeting of the flood relief committee was held at Howrah yesterday. The District Magistrate, presiding, made a official statement regarding the extent of the disaster. The over-flooded area in the Howrah district extended to about two hundred square miles which had been under water for ten days. The effect of the flood had been almost a total destruction of crops and a large number of houses. It is estimated that four thousand houses had fallen down and thirty-four thousand acres of crops had been destroyed. The rebuilding of the houses would cost twenty to thirty thousand rupees.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

MEETING OF HADAPSUR SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presided this evening at a meeting of the Hadapsur Co-operative Credit Society. The meeting took place at Hadapsur, five miles from Poona.

The report of past three years' working, which was read by Mr. Kale, stated:—The society has to-day built up a capital of over Rs. 50,000 nearly half of which comes from the villagers themselves as deposits in the society. Outside loans amonut to Rs. 23,000. The most cheerful feature of these deposits is the fact that the women members have given nearly Rs. 3,000 and other women in the villages have deposited over Rs. 1,350, most of whom are labourers. And outside ladies have advanced Rs. 2,100, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the president of the Poona branch of the Seva Sadan, who takes a keen interest in these people, having herself given a deposit of Rs. 1,500. The limit for an individual member's loan from the society during the first year was Rs. 300 which, by a graded rise, has now come up to Rs. 1,000 and the original capital which was restricted to Rs. 8,000 has now been raised to Rs. 40,000 and over. Till now, loans to the extent of Rs. 6,000 have been paid back. During the last three years and a quarter, 1,263 loans were made to members, to the extent of Rs. 1,18,000, for agricultural needs alone, while 50 loans were given to meet the requirements of other members following industrial pursuits, and the sum that was thus advanced amounted to Rs. 3,685. Besides these loans, a sum of Rs. 3,544 has been paid to members to redeem their lands or to liquidate their old debts. The income side of the transactions shows a figure of Rs. 166,000 yearly for whichthe expenditure has been only Rs. 240.

EXPLORING THE HIMALAYAS.

ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN EXPEDITION.

UNKNOWN REGIONS TO BE SURVEYED.

As already announced in the *Bombay Gazette*, the Italian Expedition headed by Dr. Filippe de Filippi arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Arabia". It is a coincidence that the Italian liner "Port Said," which was to bring Dr. Filippi and his colleagues also arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. The members of the expedition were to take the "Port Said" at Genoa on July 23, and were expected to arrive in Bombay about August 10, but owing to some damage to the machinery of the steamer, "Port Said" could not leave Genoa and the expedition had to wait. In the meantime, a general strike of Italian sailors made Dr. Filippi give up the idea of travelling by the Italian liner and he and the other members of the expedition went to Marseilles and embarked on board the P. and O. steamer "Arabia."

The expedition is headed by Dr. Filippi and consists of nine other members.

Major Wood, Royal Engineers, Trigonometrical Survey of India, will join the party in India, as his services have been lent to the expedition by the Government who are giving their support to the expedition and have subscribed one thousand pounds towards its expenses.

The Italian Government also takes much interest in the exploration, and the King of Italy has subscribed four hundred pounds. The Italian Government, it might be mentioned, have nominated some of the members.

Three members will arrive here next year in March, when the expedition intends to begin their observations and start on their travel by the inner Indus Valley to Ladakh or Leh, from which place they intend to leave for Karakoram district.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.

The other members of the expedition who arrived with Dr. Filippi are.

Commander A. Alessio, Royal Italian Navy, lecturer on theoretical geodesy in the University of Padua, second in command of the expedition in charge of the geodetic-astronomical work and of pendulum and magnetic observations;

Signor G. Abeti, lecturer on astrophysics in the University of Rome, assistant astronomer in the Observatory in the Collegio Romano who is to assist Commander Alessio in his work and will undertake astrophysical researches;

Marchese N. Venturi Ginori who will assist in the above researches and will undertake charge of the meteorological station;

Lieut. C. Antilli of the Military Photographic Department, who will take charge of the photographical and telephotographical work.

Dr. Giotto Dainelli, Medical Officer and scientist.

M. Joseph Petigax, the famous mountain guide.

Professors Marinelli and Amerio and Mr. Spranger will only start from Italy in March 1914, and will meet the rest of the party in the spring at Leh (Ladakh).

Signor O. Marinelli, Professor of Geography, in the University of Florence and G. Dainelli, lecturer on geology and assistant in the Geological Institute of the same University, will undertake the geological survey of the districts traversed by the expedition;

Signor A. Amerio, Professor of Physics in the Technical Institute of Padua, lecturer on physics in the University and in the School of Practical Engineering, will undertake studies in photometry, and with Professor Amerio will also take observations in solar radiation, and atmospheric electricity;

Mr. J. A. Spranger, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge, will act as assistant topographer.

NATURE OF OBSERVATIONS.

The idea of the expedition is to make scientific observations and surveys of regions not yet known scientifically. The expeditions intend to make studies in physics, more especially in the way of mathematical, atmospherical and electrical observations. For this reason, the Italian Government have presented Dr. Filippi with the necessary scientific apparatus. The Government of India, too, have subsidised the expedition, besides lending them the services of Major Wood. The Government have also promised special customs previliges for the scientific equipment.

About the scientific apparatus and the complicated and very delicate and sensitive instruments, Dr. Filippi appeared to be very anxious concerning their transport.

Last night Dr. Filippi left for Simla by the Punjab Mail.

This will be the second time that Dr Filippi will explore the Himalayas while Mr. Joseph Petegax, the famous mountain guide, has already been twice in those regions.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

The programme as far as the practical work of the expedition is concerned shows that the party wish to carry on their observations across Chinese Turkestan into Russian Turkestan. They will pass the winter in Scardo, in Baltistan, were winter station for physical observations will be established. Early in the spring of 1914 they will travel by the inner Indus valley to Leh. From there the expedition will leave for the Karakoram district. They will survey and map the unknown portion of the Karakoram range which lies between the Karakoram pass and the Siachen glacier, which was discovered by Dr. Longstaff in 1909.

They expect to work in the Karakoram district through the whole of the summer of 1914, and to be in Chinese Turkestan in the autumn, about October or November, and to go back to Europe at Christmas, 1914.

PREPARED FOR HARDSHIPS.

The members of the expedition are all well known expert mountaineers, and they are prepared for any hardships. Generally in those districts the days are very hot and the nights are very cold. As regards provisions, the party have already made elaborate preparations in Kashmir. They have already made very good arrangements for camping, and Dr Filippi, who was very busy yesterday and could only give our representative a brief interview, said he was very hopeful.

NURSE SHOT.

CALCUTTA HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

ASSAILANT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

At 4-15 p.m. to-day a young man called at the Medical College Hospital, and asked to see one of the nurses. The young lady was called and the man asked her to go out with him. The girl refused, whereupon he shot her with a revolver and then turned the weapon on himself. The girl is expected to recover but there is no hope for the man whose identity has not been ascertained.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED CONTINUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 22.

The case of the 106 persons accused of rioting, etc., was again taken up to-day at 11 a. m. by H. M. Smith, Special Magistrate.

Mr Mazharal Haque inquired from the court if the witnesses, whom he understood, the prosecution wanted to produce, would be taken up to-day.

Mr. Boys informed the court that he had three more witnesses to produce.

The examination of the accused persons was then continued by the court.

Hafiz Abdul Hassan Pash Imam of the Machhli Bazar mosque too stated that he did not participate in the riot. He was arrested inside the mosque. When he reached the mosque the people were dispersing and the police were stopping them and guns were being fired. He, through fear, went straight to his house. He did not see any bricks being thrown from the mosque.

Ghulam Haidar, another accused, stated that he was not guilty of rioting and was not inside the mosque at the time of the rioting. Nor did he go to the Idgah meeting. He was in his house when news of guns being fired and of people running away reached him.

Rahim Bux stated that he was a resident of Shikohabad, but used to come to Cawnpore where he had a shop. On his return from the Idgah, he came to Goulganj to do some shopping at a Bania's shop. He saw a large crowd of people coming and joined them to see what was going on. When he began to hear guns being fired, he, through fear, ran into a lane leading to a building which turned out to be the mosque, where he was arrested.

Amin Uddin stated that his son had died that day and he went to perform the funeral ceremonies at Beaconganj. On returning, he stopped at the shop of a watchmaker on the parade. That shop was closed, and he therefore returned to his house. When he reached Misri Bazar he was accosted by a constable and was arrested.

Mohamad Yasin stated that he was arrested outside the mosque near the door. He had attended the meeting at the Idgah which was in connection with sending a memorial to the Viceroy regarding the Machhli Bazar mosque.

Mahomed Amin stated that he had reached Cawnpore by the 7-30 a.m. train that morning. He went to Misri Bazar at about 1 p.m. and was returning to his house. When he reached Mackhania Bazar a constable arrested him.

Hafiz Alim Said Khan stated that he went to the Idgah meeting but did not come back with the others. When the crowd had cleared and the dust had subsided, he returned towards his house.

Hazd Ullah, a student of the Pandit Perthinat's School, stated that he had come out of his house to purchase paper in the Chowk for school use. He was arrested by the police near Machhli Bazar. There was no rioting then. Many men were under arrest near the mosque. He, too, was included.

Sami Ullah, aged twenty, a student of the Government High School, stated that he was learning his lessons in his maternal grandfather's house when, at about 10 a.m., he heard cries of "Kalama." He went out and was standing ona stone slab when the police arrested him.

The accused have for the last three days been allowed to say their prayers in the lunch interval.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

REMAINING SUM EXPECTED TO BE RAISED IN A MONTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 22.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya reached Cawnpore yesterday morning and was received by a large number of prominent citizens. During the course of the day he visited some of the donors to the Hindu University Fund, and was able to realise in cash more than eight thousand rupees. He also discussed various questions connected with the Hindu University scheme, and was able to dispel certain misconceptions which had gathered round the scheme and were responsible for the present decline in interest in the movement. He announced that forty-three lakhs of rupees, including the capitalized value of grants made by the Ruling Chiefs (which value had been accepted by the Government) had so far been received, and the sum of seven lakhs of rupees was wanted to complete the sum of fifty lakhs minimum prescribed by the Government. He hoped to get the amount within one month. The Hon'ble Pandit left late last night for Allahabad.

TAHSILDAR CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

(FROM CFR CORRESPONDENT)

JALGAON, Aug. 22.

Sir Ajuddin Khan, officiating Tahsildar of Jaljoan Borar, with second class magisterial powers, is being tried before a Special Magistrate on charges of extortion and bribery. For some time past, complaints were made to the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr D. Chishlom, that the accused had been taking bribes from the accused persons who were charged before him, and the matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner on whose report the local administration appointed a special magistrate to try the cases.

BAMPTA CASE.

STORY OF A DARING THEFT.

HOW A RAILWAY PASSENGER WAS PILLAGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Aug. 22.

Some important evidence was given to-day in the course of the hearing of the Bampta gang case. Nearly 300 witnesses have been examined already up to date, before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, and a jury.

Examined by Khan Bahadur J. C. Davar, Crown Prosecutor, Rama Sutwa, a Bampta, and a paid servant of the G.I.D., said that he had received a verbal message from some of the accused saying that they had committed a theft on the Bhopal railway, and that no Bampta should go to that line for some time. The theft was of some precious stones worth fourteen lakhs of rupees. He gave information to the C.I.D., and Sub-Inspector Gokhale went to Rui and other places in search of the guilty Bamptas, but they were absent from the village. Inspector Chironepal, of the Allahabad C. I. D., came to Poona to investigate the case, and also went to Rai, where he searched the houses of the Bamptas concerned, but found nothing.

Sub-Inspector Gokhale corroborated the above witness. The theft, he said, had been published in the *Police Gazette*. It was committed on July 27, 1907, between the Bhopal and Ujjain stations. A Deshmook of Khandesh was travelling in a third class carriage in company with four servants, with precious stones worth fourteen lakhs of rupees, which he had put in an empty tin of Lipton's tea, and which he carried in a cheap canvas bag under his arm. The precious stones were being taken to the Maharaja of Gwalior for sale. The names of the accused were ascertained, but they could not be found. They were arrested in connection with this gang case and were at present before the Court.

THE ASSAM BOMB OUTRAGE.

POLICE SEIZURES A CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

In connection with the bomb outrage at Moulvi Bazar in Assam, in which it is said an attempt was made on the life of the Magistrate, Mr. Gordon, and in which a bomb thrower was killed, the Assam police have got certain information which might lead to identity of the deceased whose body was found in front of Mr. Gordon's house. The nature of the information is not known, but it is believed that the names of certain persons connected with the Jagatshi Asram affair are mentioned in it.

It will be remembered that bomb incident took place immediately after the publication of the report of the Jagatshi Asram enquiry acquitting police officers of all the charges made against them. On the strength of this information the police secured several search warrants from the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet and are engaged searching the houses of those against whom the warrants have been issued. Yesterday the police raided the house of Babu Dibendra Chundar Dutt, pleader of Kharimgunj, who took up the brief for the Asram people in the Jagatshi enquiry; and seized several letters and books. Two other houses at Moulvi Bazar were also searched yesterday. Sixteen letters and eighteen pictures were seized and simultaneously a third search was made in the house of another habitant of Habigunj. The result of the searches is not yet known.

THE BARRACKPORE DACOITY

HOW THE LADY WAS ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Three arrests have been made in connection with the dacoity on the premises of Mrs. Barclay of Barrackpore. The leader of the gang appears to be a discharged Mahomedan servant. The man had threatened Mrs. Barclay with injury.

Mrs. Barclay in her statement to the police said she had been threatened in June last and therefore, arranged that some of her servants should sleep on the premises. At 2 a. m. on Wednesday she heard a noise in the compound, and almost immediately a gang of men forced their way into her room. They demanded her money. She declined, whereupon she received a blow on the head with a heavy weapon. They then dragged her by the hair to a cot, tied her up and then ransacked the house, taking away over Rs 3,000 and some jewellery.

Further arrests are expected.

BURMA DACOITY.

EURASIAN ALLEGED TO BE IMPLICATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

A Eurasian named L. F. W. Rolston has been arrested by the Rangoon police on a charge of being implicated in a dacoity case, in that he furnished a gun and a revolver to the dacoits and remained with the rowers in a sampan while the dacoits broke into a Burman's house in Klawai village in the Kankan district. The inmates were forced to give up a considerable quantity of jewellery with which the dacoits decamped, while two of their number guarded the house with the gun and the revolver. One dacoit has been arrested and he gave information which led to the arrest of Rolston.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

THE BOREGAON TRIALS.

CASE OF THE GOODS GUARD.

SENT TO PRISON FOR 18 MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AKOLA, Aug. 22.

Mr. W. G. Slaney, First Class Magistrate of Akola, delivered judgment in the case in which Kaikhushru Bejanji had been prosecuted under Section 101 (a) and (c) of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

Accused was defended by Mr. P Walsh, barrister, and S. D. Cama pleader, who were engaged by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to defend the case.

In his judgment the Magistrate stated that the accused was the guard of 322 up transhipment goods train, which left Katepurna railway station, at 4-10 a. m. for Boregaon on 30th April last.

It was contended that the accused failed to protect his train in the manner laid down by rule 86 of the general rules, and the working instructions of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The accused's explanation as embodied in his written statement and examination was to the effect that after his train had been at a standstill for about 10 minutes, he left his brake-van and went backwards (i.e.) towards Katepurna, with four detonators, for the purpose of protecting his train in the manner laid down in the general rules, when after putting down one detonator on the rail about four or five telegraph posts away from his van, he heard a whistle from his driver's engine, and on looking back and seeing the signals lowered, he returned to his brake-van and released the break to enable the train to move on. The driver, however, could not get a start and lost about ten minutes in his efforts to do so. Presently the 356 up passenger arrived and pitched into their train (322 up goods) in spite of the fact that it was light enough to see any obstruction on the line for a considerable distance.

NO INDICATION OF OBSTRUCTION.

There was an interval of 35½ minutes between the time that the goods came to a halt and the time that she was pitched into by the passenger train. The evidence of engine driver Conroy, and fireman Yasin Khan of the passenger train was to the effect that there was absolutely nothing to indicate that there was any obstruction before them, on the line, until they suddenly saw a dark object loom up so close before them, that in spite of all efforts to stop their train they were unable to do so. Now, of all the persons, who had been killed and injured and whose lives had been endangered by the accident, none were in a position of greater peril than Conroy and his fireman, Yasin. The instinct of self-preservation is uppermost in every person's mind, and in the circumstances of this case, it would have been no reflection upon the courage of Conroy and Yasin Khan, if after doing all that they could possibly have done to stop the train, they had jumped from their engine to save themselves. Yet they did not do so, and the impression of the Court was that they had not the time to do so. It followed, therefore, that in affirming that they did not see the obstruction loom up before them, until it was too late for their train to be stopped, both Conroy and Yasin Khan deposed nothing but the truth. The accused's explanation was that he had left down one detonator on the rail about four or five telegraph posts away from his brakevan.

RULES REGARDING DETONATONS.

To begin with, this was not a proper compliance with the rules, which enjoin that this detonator should have been placed three-eighths of a mile away from his train. The distance between two telegraph posts was 88 yards, so that accused should have gone seven telegraph posts and 44 yards, or at any rate, at least 7 telegraph posts away from his train before he put down the first detonator. However, it was questionable if he put down even this detonator as none exploded. The possibility that the detonator exploded, but that the sound of the discharge was drowned by the rattle and noise of the train, might be safely excluded from consideration, because apart from the report of the discharge, there was also flame and smoke to be seen and as it has been proved that the morning was dull and cloudy, it was not likely that the flame and smoke could not have been seen, had the detonator gone off.

It was obligatory on the accused to have the tail and side lamps on his brake-van burning brightly and in his examination he has stated that they were burning brightly. But they had it positively from Conroy that he saw no lights at all and if the tail and side lights had been burning he would have been able to see them, in spite of the morning being dull and cloudy, when he was half a mile or more from the goods train. Fireman Yasin Khan corroborated Conroy and it had also been noted that Conroy was coming over a straight stretch of line.

FINDINGS.

The Magistrate held: (1) That the goods train was at a standstill for at least 30 minutes. (2) That the accused could easily have put down all four detonators, as required by the rules, within that time but that he did not do so. (3) That this omission by itself on the part of the accused justified conviction under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act. (4) That the accused did not exhibit his hand danger signal, nor did he exchange any signals with his driver. (5) that as regards the contention of the defence that the tail and side lights on the accused's brakevan were burning brightly, there was some conflicting evidence on the point. All that it seemed to the Court right to hold, was that if they were burning at all, their lights were obscured and not visible to Conroy or his fireman Yasin Khan.

As to the sentence, the magistrate could see nothing mitigating; the accused's offence was as serious as it possibly could be and the Court, therefore, sentenced the accused to eighteen months, rigorous imprisonment.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

THE KING'S HOPE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Duke of Somerset states that the King expressed to him, as Chairman of the British Olympic Games Council, his hope that every effort would be made to ensure the best representation of Britain in 1916.

Dr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, states that America will follow Britain's example in raising one hundred thousand sterling for the Olympic Games.—Reuter.

[A very fair start has already been made in England towards the funds required for the adequate representation of Great Britain. So far, the contributions are :—Lord Northcliffe, £2,000; the Duke of Westminster, £1,000, and *The Times*, £500].

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

An exceptionally fast and strenuous game took place yesterday when the Scots met the Sherwoods in the second game of the Rovers' Tournament. Play was at top pressure throughout, and the players on both sides showed the effects of hard wear and tear before the conclusion of hostilities.

On the whole honors may be said to have been equally divided but the Scots, perhaps, had something the better of the exchanges and were more full of life in the closing stages of the tussle than their opponents. In the second half the Sherwoods were fortunate in repelling a good effort that deserved success.

The Foresters were the first to score, opening their account in the first five minutes as the result of a hot shot by Orange. No further score occurred in the first period but a few minutes after the second moiety had started a fine individual effort by Thompson put the Scots level. Then about five minutes before full time the Scots scored again as the result of a tussle in the Foresters' goalmouth. Almost immediately, Boot at the other end equalized. Extra time was played without result.

THE GAME.

The Sherwoods kicked off defending the Bandstand goal. Play was confined for some time to mid-field, the exchanges being even. The Scots managed to put in a shot of a sort but France who was responsible was hustled and the ball travelled wide. Play had been in progress five minutes only when Boot the Foresters' centre-forward secured the ball and took it down the centre of the field. He put the sphere well ahead and Orange got his foot to it and scored with a powerful drive that beat the opposing goalkeeper all the way (1-0).

The Scots got away and Thompson their outside left sent in a low shot that gave Edwards party to think about The custodian cleared in time to avoid a charge from Hastic. After William had attempted a long shot at the opposite end the Scots got to business again and pressed for some time. A free kick kept them up and Edwards was kept fairly busy. There was dangerous play in the neighbourhood of the Foresters goal and Byford and Wilkins found themselves fully occupied. The combination of the Scots was excellent though the heavy ground appeared to handicap them. Thomson the left half of the Scots yut in a long shot that skimmed the bar. Again Edwards was called on to run out and threw clear. For a considerable time the Sherwoods seemed all at sea. At last a long pass went out to Carwood and he dropped the sphere into the goalmouth, Boyd put it back to Orange who headed to the goalkeeper. A long shot from Wilkinson went over.

A minute later a pretty understanding between Thornly and Boot resulted in the latter receiving the ball within a few feet of the opposing goal but he was hustled off. The Sherwoods secured a corner. The kick was a beauty and orange headed in. Johnstone had time to clear. Then the Scots got down and a miskick let Hastic through. He over ran the ball but a scuffle took place close to the Sherwood's citadel.

The Sherwoods had hard luck in not scoring soon after. A carry was given against Johnstone and the Foresters were given a free kick within a few feet. They did not score. Then a foul game the Sherwoods another free kick by the corner play.

Half time arrived with the Sherwoods attacking.

Sherwood Foresters..... 1 goal
Royal Scots ..... Nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

The second moiety opened with a shot by Boot that went wide. A minute later Boyd got through and put in a long shot that was not far off the mark. Then the Scots had a run and Hastic received a centre from the left wing which he headed just past the upright. Five minutes from the opening of the left half a miskick by the Sherwoods defence resulted in Thompson getting right away and he beat Edwards all the way with a fine low shot. (1-1)

The Scots came on again and Bolton put a shot over the bar. Boot missed by inches at the other end. Again the Scots got to business and France was given off-side. The same side secured a corner. The kick was a poor. Sutton was applauded for a very fine bit of clearing. Again the Scots got right in and the Sherwoods defence were kept on the stretch. Sutton got the ball away several times. France put the ball over the bars. After the Sherwoods had secured a corner a rush by the Scotchmen was spoilt by an off-side. Another rush saw Bolton very nearly score. A corner came to nothing. Then Hastic was given off-side close in to the opposing goal. Again the same player had the same decision against him. Thompson the outside put in a hot shot that Edwards fisted away. With only five minutes to go a scramble took place in the Sherwoods goal and the Scots scored (2-1).

It looked all over bar the shooting when the Sherwoods somehow got in front of the Scots goal. Orange passed to Boot and that player put in shot that beat Johnston (2-2).

Excitement ruled nigh as the Scots roused themselves to a greater effort. The ball was taken to within a few feet off the Foresters citadel and a great fight ensued in the goalmouth. The Foresters were more than fortunate to clear after a tussle.

Full time arrived with the score.

Sherwood Foresters.... 2 goals.
Royal Scots..... 2 goals.

EXTRA TIME.

Extra time was decided and the Sherwoods kicked off. They were not long in getting to business. Boyd did well and some pretty passing threatened danger. They kept up and the Scots' defence was tested to the full. After the ball had travelled to the other end back the Sherwoods came. Boyd put in a weak shot but Johnston was charged and he did well to clear. At the other end Edwards had his hands full for a time. He cleared well when charged. Thompson put in some good work for the Scots but his shot went behind.

The sides changed over without further score. The Scots secured a corner Thompson beating Byford for speed. The kick came to nothing but McCabe was full off on the other wing and he looked like scoring several times. Eventually the ball went out to Carwood who had not had very much to do in the second half. A corner was secured. Boot put a shot wide. A foul was given against the Sherwoods just before the whistle blew, leaving the game a draw.

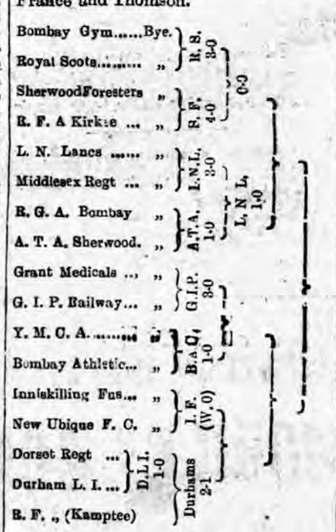
Sherwood Foresters — 2 goals.
Royal Scots ..... 2 goals.

The game will be replayed next Tuesday evening after the other games in the third round have been played off.

The following were the teams:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (Green Jerseys).—Edwards (goal), Byford and Wilkins (backs); Marvel, Wilkinson and Sutton (halves); Boyd, Thornly, Boot, Orange and Carwood (forwards).

ROYAL SCOTS (Dark Blue Jerseys).—Johnstone (goal); Smith and Foreman (backs); Watson, Dunlop and Thompson (backs); McCabe, Bolton, Hastic, France and Thomson.



LESLIE CUP COMPETITION

The A. T. A. (Sherwoods) and the Loyal North Lancs were the competing teams in the Leslie Cup running. The latter won by 12 points to 6. The following was the placing.

Turley, Loyal North Lancs.....1st
Spencer, Loyal North Lancs.....2nd
Wright, A. T. A. (Sherwoods).....3rd
Mitchell, A. T. A. (Sherwoods)...4th
McCullough, A. T. A. (Sherwoods 5th
Berryman Lancs.....6th

Turley of the Lancs took 13 2-5 secs to do the distance.

THIS EVENING'S GAME.

The game this evening will be between the Durham Light Infantry and the Inniskiling Fuziliers.

SPORT AT HOME.

DOINGS IN MAIL WEEK.

RACING.

The King was present at Goodwood on Aug. 1 for the closing day of the meeting. The Chesterfield Cup was won by Mr. T. Martin's Junior by three-quarters of a length from Mr. P. Nelke's China Cock. Major Eustace Loder's Augur won the Gordon Stakes, Mr. J. B. Joel's Black Jester the Molecomb Stakes, Mr. S. B. Joel's Poor Boy the Chichester Plate, and Mr. J. Hornung's Arda the Nassau Stakes.

There was no race of much importance in the Alexandra Park programme on Aug. 2. Mr. J. Galstaun's Cinder filly won the Juvenile Plate, Mr. R. Mills's Romeo the Alexandra Welter Handicap, and Mr. H. Hall's Holt's Pride the Municipal Handicap.

At the Sandown Park Meeting, on Aug. 4, the Holiday Two-Year-Old Stakes was won by Vicomte de Fontarce's Armant, the North Surrey Handicap by Mr. T. Cannon's Sir Oracle, the Lubbock Handicap by Mr. G. Edwardes's Amsterdam, and the Lammas Maiden Plate by Mr. J. Grisewood's Scrdello.

At the Brighton August Meeting, on Aug. 5, the Marine Plate was won by Mr. J. B. Joel's Absurd, the Corporation Plate by Mr. Russel's Sunny Land, and the Brighton Stakes by Sir B. Sheffield's Seremond.

At the Brighton August Meeting, on Aug. 6, the Brighton Cup was won by Mr. E. Hulton's Thistleton, the Sussex Plate by Mr. J. B. Joel's White Star, the Juvenile Selling Plate by Mr. P. Nelke's Irish Mist, and the Rottingdean Plate by Mr. F. Bibby's King Scholar.

POLO.

In the final tie of the Warwickshire Polo Club's annual tournament for the challenge cup, presented by the townspeople of Leamington, Friz Hill (the holders) beat Rugby, on Aug. 2, by 4 goals to 2. The sides were :—Friz Hill.—Lord Ednam, Capt. Leslie St. C. Cheape, Capt. E. A. Wienholt, and Mr. Frank Hargreaves (back). Rugby.—Mr. H. Rich, Mr. R. Belmont, Mr. A. L. Tate, and Mr. P. Magor (back).

GOLF.

The final round for the Irish Senior Cup was decided on Aug. 5 at Portmarnock between the Portmarnock Club and the Royal County Down Club. The result was a victory for the Portmarnock Club by 5 matches to 2.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY AGAINST POONA.

An interesting two days' match was commenced to-day in uncertain weather. The wet state of the ground delayed the start for half-an-hour, and the light throughout was very bad.

The visitors were not at their full strength, Major Greig and Capt. Haughton being absent.

The home team were without the services of Sprott (senior), Phillips and Clarke.

For the visitors, Kerr played an excellent innings of 41, marred by only one chance, and Gordon gave a good exhibition of hard hitting. Kerr also bowled very well, taking 6 wickets for 47.

For the home side, Bowes-Lyon with a well-played 53 and Maclaren with 28 were top-scores, while Begbie was undefeated with 18 to his credit. Bowes-Lyon in view of his recent good form ought to stand a good chance for inclusion in the team selected for the big matches next month.

Dobbie again bowled well taking 6 wickets for 53. He was ably supported by Rennick who obtained the fair analysis of 4 for 35.

THE VISITORS' INNINGS.

Kerr and Gould started the visitors' innings against the attack of Dobbie and Watts. Dobbie's first ball ought to have brought about Kerr's dismissal, as the latter put up a catch in the slips, which was badly dropped by Rennick. The first decade went up slowly after which Kerr opened his shoulders and soon sent up the next thirty runs, Watts being hit 3 times in succession to the boundary. With the score at 43 Dobbie "yorked" Gould. Love was next in but without any addition of runs he was held in the slips. Stephenson partnered Kerr who hit Dobbie to the boundary, and treated Rennick in a similar manner next over. When he had made 8 runs Stephenson exceeded his crease limit, and was smartly stumped by Jackson off Rennick (68-3-8). Sarson next partnered Kerr who was well held by Bunbury at mid-off a few runs later (73-4-41). Kerr gave one chance off the first ball he received but otherwise his innings was without any blemish. He played vigorous cricket hitting half a dozen fours. Colonel Rosher, the Poona skipper, was next in but only added 6 to the score before he was clean bowled by Dobbie with a ball that came well in from leg (84-5-6). Clemson joined Sarson and shortly afterwards an adjournment was made for lunch, the score standing at 88 for 5 wickets.

On the resumption of play at ten minutes past three, Clemson, after making a couple, was caught off Dobbie's bowling (90-6-2). Gordon then partnered Sarson and the game brightened up considerably, the former player hitting very hard all round the wicket while Sarson kept his end up. The score was quickly raised to 132 when Gordon was cleaned bowled by Dobbie. The hard-hitting nature of Gordon's batting can be gathered from the fact that out of a score of 38 he hit no fewer than 5 fours, and a tremendous six off Dobbie. (132-7-38). At this stage matters looked none so bad for the visitors but a decided "tail" followed in, and the last 3 wickets only produced an additional three runs.

HOME TEAM'S ESSAY.

The home team commenced their innings at 4-15, sending in Watts and Maclaren to the bowling of Holman and Capt. Clemson. Watts started at a fast pace getting in 3 couples and 3 boundaries before he was caught at point (25-1-18). F. Stileman took his place and the score rose steadily till Stileman was cleaned bowled by Kerr with the score at 49. E. C. Reid followed but did not last long, being caught when an addition of only 4 runs had been made to the score (53-3-3). Bowes-Lyon next partnered Maclaren who, however, after getting a boundary, and a cut for two, was well caught by Gordon off a hard drive to mid-on. (62-4-4). Bunbury took Maclaren's place but was soon out to an uppish stroke to square leg (66-5-1) Kerr was bowling exceedingly well and up to this stage had taken 4 wickets for 22. Hearson—the Bombay Gymkhana "smiter"—partnered Bowes-Lyon. The latter pulled Colonel Rosher, who had taken up the attack from the north end, to the leg boundary and then cut him through the slips for a couple. Hearson joined suit and pulled-Kerr for three. In the next over Bowes-Lyon brought 80 on the telegraph board with a fine pull to leg off Kerr. Hearson followed his partner's lead, two balls later, pulling Kerr in the same direction for 4. A full pitch from Col. Rosher was next despatched to the boundary by Bowes-Lyon, bringing up 90. The same batsman despatched a short one from Kerr to the leg boundary, Capt. Clemson now replaced Col. Rosher, but was immediately driven to the boundary by Bowes-Lyon. The century went up after an hour and a half's plays Hearson now hit Gould twice in succession to the boundary, and the score went up rapidly—the last 6 strokes of the batsman producing one single and five boundaries. Yet another boundary to leg was hit by Bowes-Lyon off a short one by Gould, who was bowling from the gym. end, and the next ball—a half volley—was dispatched to the off boundary, Gould, however, had his revenge in clean bowling Hearson with the last ball of his second over (124-6-15) Begbie took Hearson's place, and his partner hit his ninth boundary soon afterwards. Bowes-Lyon, in attempting another boundary hit off Clemson, was clean bowled by a leg break (132-7-53) The retiring batsman had played excellent cricket, and scored his runs at a great pace, without giving any chances. The game so far was absolutely level as the Poona Gymkhana score stood at the same number of runs for the same number of wickets. Dobbie was next in, and opened his account with a fine cut for two off Gould. Runs came steadily and the hundred and fifty went up with a pull to the leg boundary by Begbie. A double change in bowling was now tried, Kerr from the northern and Love from the Gymkhana end.

Dobbie enhanced his score by hitting Kerr twice to the boundary, but next ball he put up an easy catch to Kelly at mid-off and retired (160-8-15). Jackson filled the vacancy but was soon afterwards out l. b. w. to Kerr (165-9-1). As there were only two minutes left for play, Rennick the last man, did not go in to bat. The advantage thus lies slightly in favour of the home. Score:

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr R S Kerr, c Bunbury, b Rennick ...	41
Mr F H Gould, b Dobbie ...	18
Mr R G Love, c Rennick, b Dobbie ...	0
Mr S L Stephenson, st. Jackson, b Rennick ...	8
Capt Sarson, c Hearson, b Rennick ...	11
Col Rosher, b Dobbie...	6
Capt Clemson, c Maclaren, b Dobbie ...	2
Mr Gordon, b Dobbie ...	38
Mr Holman, c Bunbury, b Rennick ...	0
P A Kelly, b Dobbie...	3
Capt Dibben, not out...	0
Extras ...	13
Total ...	135

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T H Watts, c Rosher, b Holman	18
C T Maclaren, c Gorden, b Kerr	28
F F Stileman, b Kerr...	11
E C Reid, c Kelly, b Kerr ...	3
C Bowes Lyon, b Clemson ...	53
E J Bunbury, c Kelly, b Kerr...	1
F Hearson, b Gould ...	15
T H Begbie, not out...	18
J S Dobbie, c Kelly, b Kerr ...	15
J E Jackson, l-b-w Kerr ...	1
C M Rennick, did not bat	
Extras ...	2
Total (for 9 wickets)	165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dobbie ...	22·3	53	8	6
Watts ...	4	30	...	...
Rennick ..	17	35	6	4
Reid ...	1	4	...	...

POONA GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Holman...	3	22	...	1
Clemson...	13	34	1	1
Kerr ...	12·1	47	2	6
Rosher ...	7	22	1	0
Gould ...	6	32	...	1
Love ...	2	6	...	...

QUADRANGULAR FIXTURES.

A meeting of the representatives of the Poona, Bombay, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi selection Committees was held last evening at the Bombay Gymkhana to dicuss the advisability of holding the Quadrangular Matches at Poona and Bombay alternately. A circular letter was sent some time ago by the Bombay Gymkhana Committee to the other committees and last night was fixed for the meeting. The circular letter pointed out that, in view of the number of inter-community matches played in Poona and Bombay, it was impossible to get together really representative teams under the existing circumstances. The Chief Presidency matches wear now the Quadrangular Fixtures and the number of matches had increased the difficulty of playing in the various Presidency matches. The Committee thought the difficulties would be greatly reduced if the two Presidency matches at Poona, viz., Presidency vs. Parsis, and Presidency vs. Hindus, were abandoned and that, instead, the Quadrangular Presidency matches should be played annually at Bombay and Poona alternately. This was the gist of the letter sent to the various Gymkhanas.

At the meeting, it was at first proposed that the Quadrangular matches should be played alternately at Bombay and Poona and that all other Presidency fixture should be abandoned.

The second suggestion was that each year the two preliminary matches should be played at one centre and the final at the other. No decision was come to on this point, and further discussion will take place during the Quadrangular Fixtures week, for adoption in the future.

SATURDAY'S FIXTURES.

Bombay Gym, vs. Poona Gym.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. vs. New Shiwaji c. c.
Baronet C. C. vs. Municipal c. c.
Hindu Gym, vs. Y. M. C. A.
Parsee Gym, vs. Islam Gym, (return).

INTER-COMPANY CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

52ND CO. R. G. A. VS. 85TH CO., R. G. A.

The 52nd Co., R. G. A. played the 85th Co. R. G. A. at Colaba on Thursday the following were the scores :—

85TH CO.,—1st Innings.

Gr White, c Lieut Underhill, b Boulsover ...	0
Lieut Wilson, b Boulsover ...	2
C Q M S Ashenhurst, b Thompson	13
Lieut Curtis, c and b Boulsover..	9
Gr Warnett, c Bakewell, b Spain	22
Major Hope, b Spain ...	0
Gr Jerram, c Spain, b Boulsover	4
Sgt Ratcliffe, not out ...	4
Br Fortune, c Sexstone, b Boulsover ...	4
Lieut Troupe, c Sgt Thompson, b Boulsover ...	0
Br Weston, b Boulsover ...	0
Extras ...	16
Total ...	74

2nd Innings.

Gr White, b Thompson ...	0
Lieut Wilson, b Boulsover ...	0
C Q M S Ashenhurst, run out ...	0
Lieut Curtis, b Boulsover ...	1
Gr Warnett, b Thompson ...	2
Major Hope, c Thatcher, b Boulsover	2
Gr Jerram, not out	17
Sgt Ratcliffe, b Boulsover ...	0
Br Fortune, st Lt Underhill, b Thompson	6
Lieut Troupe, c Lt Underhill, b Thompson	0
Br Weston, c Hardaker, b Thompson	0
Extras ...	3
Total ...	31

52ND Co.—1st Innings.

Br Platt, b Warnett	17
Gr Thatcher, b Warnett ...	6
Lieut Heaton-Ellis, c and b White	29
Cpl Sexstone, b Warnett ...	1
Lieut Underhill, b White ...	34
Br Boulsover, b White ...	20
Sgt Thompson, c Ratcliffe, b White	9
Gr Hardaker, b Jerram ...	0
Br Weaver, b Jerram	4
Gr Bakewell, c Warnett, b White	1
Br Spain, not out	5
Extras ...	16
Total ...	140

TOURIST TROPHY RACE.

The next Tourist Trophy Race to be organized by the Royal Automobile Club will be held in the Isle of Man in June, 1914. The regulations will be issued at the end of next week. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the R. A. C. are in entire accord with these regulations, which have been approved under the bond of the society.

The race will be a two-day race, for cars fitted with four-cylinder internal combustion engines. About 300 miles will be run each day.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The entries for the fifth extra meeting next Wednesday closed at four o'clock to-day and are as follows :—

THE SUMMER PLATE, distance about 5 furlongs.—

Mr A S Omer's br E M Balmatia, (late Merry Spinner); Mr F M Garda's B E M Lumination, (aged); B E G Chobham, (aged), and B E G Macann, (5 years); Mr. J L Ainsworth's, B E M Ute, (aged); the Zemindar of Sivagiri's B Aus G Vic's Pride, (6 years); Mr. D B Captain's Bl E M Sugar Loaf, (4 years); H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus G Maimsey, (aged); Mr M Lakshmi Kantaraj Ur's ch aus g Borainbil, (6 years); H H the Maharaja of Mysore's B E H Eustace, (aged); H H the Yuveraja of Mysore's B E M Little speed, (5 years); Mr Kelso's Br Aus G Paul, Pray, (aged), and br E M Russley Rose II, (4 years); R B S B E H Kempion by Broomstick-Flocarline, (4 years); ch Aus G Lithosian, (5 years); B Aus G Lord Carlyon, (aged); B E M Madrina, (4 years), and B E G Smirk, (3 years);

Major F. C. Stratton's ch. E. M. Monaleen II (5 years), Messrs M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass, B. E. M. Polish by Polymelus-Ornamental (4 years); Mr. M. Goculdass' B. E. M. Borzio (5 years), and br. E. M. Pretty Good Sort (aged), Mr. Bilimoria's B. E. G. Hoppner (aged); Mr. W. Homer's ch. aus G Lord Reay (aged): Mr. J. C. Smith's B aus M. Boomey (aged); Mr. J. Crawford's ch E M Lady Anne by Lord Edward-annaross (6 years) and B E G Glengarry (4 years); H H the Maharaja of Rewah's B aus L Lancolar (aged); Mr Goff's Br aus Starborn by Prudent King-buddah (4 years); Mr E K Kapadia's ch M E Lady Douglas (aged); Mr Pitt's ch E M Impecurious (3 years); Mr Fortnam Lang's br E G Airman (5 years); M H Jackson's br E G Boa; tsong (5 years).

THE ARAB MEDU-PLATE, distance 1 mile.

Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King 12st 3 lb(aged), and g a h Kahar-Amen 14st (aged); Nawab Najafali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13st 3·4 lb (aged); Mr N Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years), Mr M Goculdass' g a h Gray (5 years); b a h German Silver, (4 years); ch a h Good Success, 14st (aged); ch a h Solar Star 13st 3 3-4lbs (aged), and b a h Mexico, 13st 2 1-2 (aged), Mr J B Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged), R R's b a h Iron Chest (4 years), and b a h Mustapha (4 years), Ali Bin Talib's ch ah France (aged), bl a h Black Malik (5 years), Noorulmalik (5 years), and b a h Semiramaras (4 years), Zaid Bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years, Capt. Goldie's and Mr. Wilson's ch ah Haify (6 years), Mr. Artahar's ch a h Afzur Jung (5 years), Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Bund Garden, 13 2 3-4 (aged), Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar (4 years), Mr. W Homer's b a h Chance (aged), Major F B Prideaux's b a l Young Hyderi (3 years), Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h Sunspot (6 years), Mr N Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (aged), Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged), Mr A A Rehman's b a h Yimgi Dumja (5 years), Mr H A Wahed's ch a h English Mail (4 years), Mr Heath's br a h Trustee (aged), Mr A M. Hasan's g a h Welcome (late Ghalyum, aged), Mr Hassan Madar's b a h Mars. 13 3 3-4 (6 years),

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's g a h British Kig, 13st 3lbs, and g a h Kaharaman, 14st, Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill, 13st 3 3-4lbs, G A E Minerva, 13st 3lbs, b a h Sir Knight 14st and bl a h Zigomar, 13st 3 1-2lbs, Messrs M Goculdas's and P Mathuradas's b a h Baloz 13st 3 3-4lbs, Mr M Goculdas's ch a h Solar Star. 13st 3 3-4lbs, and b a h Tenebreuse, 13st 3 1-2lbs, Ahmed Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13st 2 1-2lbs, Mr J R Raja, ch a h Guinea Mohur, 14st, R R G AH Abdul Malik, 13st 2 3-4lbs, G A H Pendil 13st 3 1-2lbs, and ch a h Shot Silk, 13st 2 3-4lbs, Ali Bin Talb's b a h Lookman, 14st, b a h Real, 14st, b a h Moorshid, 14st and br a h Raspberry. 13st 3 1-4lbs, Mr Avessa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahloo, 14st, Capt Goldie and Mr Wilson's A H Sweden, 13st 3lbs, Mr Ebrahim Bingards G A H Fado, 13st 2 1-2lbs, and G A H Tezab, 13st 2 3-4lbs, Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Gregus, 13st 1 1-4lbs, Mr. Jussuff Bin Zaid's G A H Maidania 13st 3 1-4lbs, Mr A K Dakayel and Mr Mckenzie's g a h Grey Ghost, 13st 3lbs; Mr Jassim Messa's g a h Baldwin, 13st 2 3-4lbs; Mr G H G Alis b a h; Mr J Crawford's b a h; D Framji's bl a h; Mr Eastwood's g a h; Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a l; Mr Lion's b a h; Mr Karsondass Govindjees ch a h; Mr T Harrison's g a h; Mirza Nazir Beg's g a h; Major P B Prideaux's bl a m; Mr Robert's b a h Mr Lion's b a h; Mr Dara Cowasji' a b a h; Mr Mahomed Esmail's g a h; Mr R J Barsiwalla's b a h, Authority, 14st; Accident 13st 3lbs; Young Najub, 14st; Dilkush 13st 3 1-2lbs; Beethoven, 13st 3 1-4lbs Thank You, 13st 3lbs; Best Chance 13st 3lbs; Mathabaig, 13st 2 1-4lbs; Beynazeer, 13st 3 1-2lbs; Miss Nagashi, 13st 3 1-4lbs; Ream 13st 1 1-2lbs; Tofic Pasha, 13st 3 1-2lbs; Gafal, 13st 2lbs; Peerage, 14st; D hahemsee, 13st 2 lbs.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE,—Distance about 5 furlongs.—

Lt-Col A S Arnold and Capt J S Mowat's ch aus g Highwood (aged), Mr P Hannyngton's br aus g J P (6 years); Mr D Blythe's br aus m Roselea by Leeholm-Roselyn (aged), Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's ch e m Princess (6 years), and br ans g Deputy (aged), Thakar Zorawar Singh's c aus g Silverbolt (aged), Major F C Stratton's ch e m Monaleen II (5 years), and B E M Topsail, 14st 1 1-4lb (aged), Capt Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto (aged), Mr W Priestly's b aus g Portland Lad (6 years), Mr Wolman's gr am g Ballysand, 5 years, Mr J Crawford's ch e g Double Chin (4 years), Mr J Crawford's b e g Jungle Law (4 years) Mr Goff's br aus h Starborn (4 years), Capt H Meynell's B E M Miller's Daughter (late Lady Penn) by Perricles mare by Macmahon, 14st 1-3-4, aged, Mr Fort, Nim Langs br e g Airman (5 years); M H Jackson's br e g Boat song (5 years), Capt E Corboult Warren's c aus g Iaddi (aged).

THE ADEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs :—

Mr G O Thoma's ch a h Prince Charlie 13st 3lbs Messrs Lee and Whitakers ch a g Rockbarton, 14st 2lbs; Mr R A Tenkinds g a g Sadee Beg, 13st 2 1-4 lbs; Mr D Arcy's ch a g Mumsoor Beg 13st 3 3-4lbs and ch a g Ainood, 13st 3 1-4lbs; Major J G Greig's, b a g Castaway, 13st 3 1-2lbs; Mr J Crawford's b a h Occident, 13st 3lbs; Major F B Prideaux bt a m Mios Nagashi, 13st 3 1-4lbs, B A H Young Berlin, 14st 1 3-4lb b a h Young Hideril, 4st 0 3-4lb and ch a m Berlin Girl, 14st 0 1-2lb; Major J H M Davies b a h Morley 14st 0 1-2lb b a h Principal 14st 0lb 1 4lb and Little King 13st 3 1-2lbs Mr. J Crawford's g a h. The Tetrarch, 14st; Col W R Marshalls b a h Wrack, 14st; Capt S J Donovan's b a h Burg, 13st 2 1-2lbs; and ch a h Mercy, 13st 2 1-2lbs; Capt Monteith and Messrs Greenshields and Esle's ch a hWait and Look, 14st 0 3-4lb; Major E fetherstonhaugh's ch a g Duhallow, 14st 0 1 2lb; Mr J R W Groves b a h Sidick, 13st 13 1-4lb; and g a h Dawood, 14st 1lb; Capts a w Molony and S S Hayne's ch a h Aden, 13st 3 1-2lbs; Capt H Meynell's ch a h Sir Edward, 13st 3 1-2 lbs; and b a g Verney, 14st; Mr Forman's b a h Fyzabad, 14st; and ch a h Nasirabad, 13st 3lbs; Capt Martin's ch a g Nimar, 13st 3 1-2lbs.

The first race to-day will start at 3-10 p.m. and not as previously announced.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

HANDICAPS.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Division I.

Gunboat, 9st 10lbs; Lumination, 9st 7lbs; Hilarity, 9st 6lbs; Ute, 9st 2lbs; Bombastic, 9st; Keerit 9st; Dalmatia, 8st 12lbs; Coat of Arms, 8st 12lbs; Chobham, 8st 5lbs; Punt, 7st 13lbs; Forfeit, 7st 11lbs; Tartania, 7st 11lbs; Beroll, 7st 7lbs; Parkhill, 7st 7lbs; Pretty Good Sort, 7st 5lbs.

Division II.

Solution, 9st 12lbs; Hamara, 9st 12lbs; Flying Fish late Tears, 9st 11lbs; Wayward and Wild, 9st 10lbs; Monaleen II, 9st 9lbs; Sugar Loaf, 9st 7lbs; Picnic, 9st 6lbs; Mil, 9st 6lbs; Valerius, 9st 2lbs; Macaun, 9st 1lb; 1lbs; Airman, 9st; St. Gilgen, 8st 13lbs; Vic's Pride, 7st 3lbs; Silver Memory, 7st 2lbs; Vancouver, 6st 3lbs; Mordialloc, 6st.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Division I.

Abdul Malik, 10st; Regent, 9st 2lbs; Money Gold, 9st 1lb; Sir Knight, 9st 1lbs; Baloz, 9st 1lb; Lord Durham, 8st 12lbs; Bravo, 8st 10lbs; Thaboor, 8st 8lbs; Terror, 8st 7lbs; Parliament, 8st 7lbs; Lookman 8st 6lbs; Thulfha, 8st 6lbs; Valens, 8st 5lbs; Young Salanic, 8st 4lbs; Galiard, 8st 3lbs; Purity, 8st 3lbs; Sunspot, 8st 2lbs; Sweden, 7st 11lbs; Singer, 7st 10lbs; France, 7st 9lbs; Dhaman, 7st 8lbs; Soomsam, 7st 4lbs; Minerva, 7st 4lbs; The Winner, 7st, 4lbs; Kaharaman, 7st; Mysore, 7st; Shaif-el-mulook, 7st.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

Division II.

Sparrow Hawk, 9st 8lbs; British King, 9st 6lbs; Guinea Merchant, 9st. 6lbs; Yanasib, 9st 5lbs; Burg, 9st 5lbs; Harry Johnson, 9st 3lbs; Haify, 9st 2lbs; Trustee, 9st 2lbs; Duhallow, 9st; Welcome late Ghalyum; 8st 13lbs; Last Chance, 8st 13lbs; Gafal, 8st 10lbs; Abdul Aziz, 8st 10lbs; Iron Chest, 8st 10lbs; Real, 8st 8lbs; Fado, 8st 6lbs; Farash, 8st 5lbs; Punjab, 8st 5lbs; Guy Fawkes, 8st 5lbs; Afzar Jung, 8st 1lb; Maidania, English Mail, 7st 9lbs; lifesaver 7st 7lbs Occident, 7st 7lbs; GreyGhost, II, 7st 4lbs; Bund Garden, 7st; Mars, 7st.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Beroll, 11st 10lbs; Monaleen, II. 11st 7lbs; Double Chin, 10st 13lbs; Airman, 10st 12lbs; Highwood, 10st 10lbs; Burrowd, 10st 7lbs. Bambino, 10st. 5lbs; Sholto, 10st 3lbs; Iaddi, 9st 12lbs; Off side, 9st 7lbs; Silverbolt, 9st 7lbs; Ballysand, 9st 6lbs; Lady Voyou, 9st 5lbs; Boatsong, 9st 5lbs; Miss Drake, 9st; Pewter, 8st 2lbs; Topsail, 8st; J.P., 8st; Symbol late Peggy, 8st.

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

NOTICE.

Owners are reminded that entries for the Poona 5th Extra Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 27th August 1913, close at 4 p.m., yesterday, the 22nd August, 1913.

(*Other Sports will be found on page* 13).

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

THE HON'BLE MR. ABBOTT'S TOUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Abbott, President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, who represents the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Communities on the Imperial Legislative Council passed through Bombay on his way to Bangalore and the Deccan on Wednesday evening. He was met at the Victoria Terminus Station at 8-30 p. m., an hour before the departure of the Madras Mail, by Dr. Baker, the Honorary Secretary of the League in this Presidency and several important matters affecting the welfare of the members of the Domiciled Communities in the Railways, Telegraph, and Medical Departments were discussed. Regarding the Railway Strike, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott desires it to be known that neither he nor the League is in anyway inimical towards the Almalgamated Society of Railway Servants, on the contrary he is in full sympathy with the Railway employees and their society and will do all in his power to advance their interests; but he much deplored the action of the Society in ordering a general strike under the circumstances that were then prevailing more especially as the labour market was glutted, and the members themselves were in no way prepared for such a drastic step, and if a more conciliatory attitude had been adopted, he is certain that it would have proved more beneficial for all parties concerned.

The grievances of the Telegraphists and the recent transfers from Bombay, were discussed at some length, matters affecting the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the I. S. M. D. were also touched upon, some of their grievances are likely to be brought forward at the meeting of the Supreme Council next month. It is gratifying to learn that in future effective measures are being adopted to prevent persons who are not of European desc

KARACHI GYMKHANA RACES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

The third Gymkhana race meeting of the season took place in Karachi on Saturday, the 9th instant, under the usual influential patronage. The stewards were Lt. Colonel A. B. Sangster, Major E. H. Willis, Mr. S.C. Woodward, Mr. W. U. Nicholas, Major W. O'S. Murphy, and Major C. B. Winter. Captain H. G. Bower acted as Clerk of the Scale, Mr. A. Maxwell as Clerk of the Course, Mr. C. H. Penny as honorary treasurer and Captain W. A. Spong as honorary secretary. There was a representative company of spectators and the band of the York and Lancaster Regiment played music. Results :—

1st Race—The Sprinters' Handicap. A high weight handicap for all ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Huleatt's ch aust m Telegram, 10st. 7lbs. .....Mr. Chapman 1
Mr. Mather's b aust m Pauline, 10st. Owner 2
Capt. Moore's g aust m La Milo, 12st. Capt. Bower 3

Won by three lengths ; a neck between the second and third. Time.—1min. 12 3-5 secs.

2nd Race.—The Country-Bred Handicap. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight handicap for country-bred ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—4 furlongs.

Mr. Cattell's g eb g Whitebait, 10st 7lbs. Major Murphy 1
Mr. Wyatt's ch eb m Defender, 12st Owner 2
Mr. Wyngaarden's sk cb m Jessie, 10st Mr. Marshall 3

Won by one length; a neck between the second and third. Time—56 1-5 secs.

3rd Race—5-15 p. m.—The July Handicap. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high-weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Dr. Navarra's ch a h Plassy, 10st. Mr. Chapman 1
Mr. French's b a h Dumra, 10st 2lbs. Mr. Marshall 2
Mrs. Carstairs' ch a g Red Morn, 9st Mr. Shilidy 3

Won by 1 1-2 lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between the second and third. Time 1 min. 13 1-5 secs.

4th Race—5-45 p. m.—94th Biennial Stakes. Rs. 25 to the winner, Rs. 15 to the second, Rs. 10 to the third and Rs. 5 to the fourth. Catch weights 11 stone or over. To be ridden by N. C.O's. Distance—5 furlongs.

Bombardier W Jagger's b aust. g Sun Star II, Minus 25 yds.....Owner 1
Sergeant C Bowle's b aust m Carmen Minus 25 yards .....Owner 2
Bombardier W Starbour's ch aust m Hukim Nahin, scratch .....Owner 3
Corporal W Farrow's b aust g, Boxer, Minus 25 yds. .....Owner 4

Won by one length; 1-2 a length between second and third, 1-2 a length between third and fourth. Time—1 min. 16 secs.

5th Race—6-15 p. m.—The Ladies' Bracelet. Rs. 20 to the winner, a prize value Rs. 20 to the lady nominating the winner, Rs. 10 to the second, a prize value Rs. 10 to the lady nominating the second, Rs. 5 to the third, a prize value Rs. 5 to the lady nominating the third. Prizes value Rs. 5 each to ladies nominating 6th, 9th and 12th horse and a prize value Rs. 5 to the rider and lady nominator of the last horse provided there are 15 starters. A distance handicap for all horses and ponies. Distance—1 mile.

Captain Blunt's b. aust. g. Angelot, 14st 3lbs 290 yds.. .....Owner 1
(Nominated by Miss D. Stephens).
Mr. Brigstocke's b. a. g. The Hopper 8st. 4lbs. 250 yds .....Khandoo 2
(Nominated by Mrs. Brigstocke).
Major Murphy and Mr. Cattell's g. a. h. Hubble Bubble, 10st. 10lbs. 260 yds. Major Murphy 3
(Nominated by Miss Hudson).
Mrs. Carstairs' ch. a. g. Red Morn, 9st. 3lbs. 130 yds. .....Mr. Shillidy 6
(Nominated by Miss J. Carstairs).
Lt.-Colonel Daniell's ch. a. g. Hermes 9st. 12lbs. 120 yds. .....Mr. Marshall 9

Won by 2 lengths; 1-2 a length between second and third.

6th Race.—6-45 p. m.—The 30th Trial Stakes. Rs. 10 to the winner, Rs. 7 to the second, Rs. 5 to the third and Rs. 3 to the fourth. For Mules Corps mules. Catch weights. To be ridden by N. C. O.'s. Distance 2 furlongs.

Pooj, Ghulam Mahomed	1
Mankar, Kasim Ali Shah	2
Dilpasand, Faiz Ahmed	3
Fattoe, Nizam Din ...	4

Won by 1-2 a length; neck between the second and third; 1-2 a length between the third and fourth.

7th Race.—7-15 p. m.—The Consolation Handicap. Rs. 49 to the winner, Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies that have run at the meeting but have not won. Distance—3 furlongs.

Captain Moore's g. aust. m. La Milo, ... Captain Bower 1
Mr. Wyngaarden's sk. cb. m., Jessie, ... Mr. Capman 2
Mr. French's b. a. h. Dumra, ... Mr. Marshall 3

Won by one length; 1 1-2 length between second and third. Time—43 secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The programme for the next sports, to be held on Wednesday next at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting) is as follows.

Tilting at the Ring, Jump and Tent Peg.

Trotting Race.—Ladies. Competitors whose horses break into a canter must turn their mounts round before continuing to trot.

Half Section Jumping.—Horses and Ponies. Marks for dressing and style. Mixed half sections may compete.

Duck-Apple Race.—Competitors will ride round the course over a jump, dismount and holding their horses, take an apple out of a bucket of water with their teeth and return over the jump and round the course, bringing the apple with them.

Scurry.—Horses and Ponies. Distance Handicap. There will be two races, if sufficient entries.

Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.—Ladies will nominate partners who will ride the course carrying closed envelopes to their ladies. On opening the envelope each lady will find the name of an animal, which she will draw to the best of her ability on a black board, her partner remaining behind the board. When the picture is complete, the partner will write the name of the animal on the board, and as soon as he has written the correct name of the animal, to the satisfaction of the Judge, he will ride back over the course. No conversation to be allowed between the artist and the rider and the latter must not look round the board until the picture is completed. First past the post to win.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 21.

On Monday 18th the meet was at the Toll Bar, just past the 6th milestone on the Vingurla Road. Many casualties amongst horses had reduced the field to about 24, a bad look-out as the country is already very blind, casualties are bound to become more frequent in consequence. However, to-day we had nothing to grumble about as we were in the cream of the country as far as going is concerned. Ramling Top was our first draw, but this favourite spot for foxes proved blank, as also did the covers round Baelie Village ; however, the Sivoli canefields provided us with a jack, the extraordinary thing being that hounds did not seem to be able to own to him in cover at all. But directly he was viewed away and they were laid on to him, there was no farther doubt on the subject, and from the pace they pushed him over the paddy and through canefield after canefield, there was evidently a breast-high scent. Running up towards Kadremani, the field had an easy time of it keeping pace with hounds running through paddy ; in fact they were inclined to get too far forward and it was only the fact that the jack was a good-hearted one that saved the situation ; in spite of being overcrowded, he left the valley just short of Kadremani, making as his point the hill and thick jungle to the south-west ; changing his mind he swung left-handed up the valley towards Dekhole. He had been viewed once or twice running as strong as a horse, but suddenly he seemed to lose heart or wind, so that hounds, running to view, had him inside 1½ miles, and killed him in a small stream ; time 15 minutes and a run of just on 4 miles. Moving on after the break-up, the Master tried all round by Tadsinhal, but it was not till we had got back to tha east of Kadremani again that a fox was found for a mile, hounds ran him fast but then lost all trace of him in some bush. Suddenly he jumped up again in their midst and although one hound actually got a hold of him, he squirmed away, and although the pack were racing him in view, he ran clean away from them. The sun was very hot by this time and hounds failing to pick up his line again were taken back to their van.

On August 21st meeting at Samra, the 6th mile on the Kaladgi Road at 7 a.m., we moved off punctually over the uplands to the south ; taking the hint that the natives had given, the Master made straight for the hills without taking any covers on the way, merely keeping a sharp look-out for a chance fox. Hounds were soon feathering on a line which they hunted very slowly for about half a mile. Then scent improved and they went dashing along the south slopes of the hill only to throw up suddenly in a jowari field and failing to make any thing more of it were taken on ; a very long and tedious round was now our lot, back to Baarikatti, then on to the Hari Nullah, Menhatti and back to the meet. Hounds did once hit off a faint line which they hunted slowly for a mile before scent gave out altogether but that was all that happened and so we wended our way, disappointed, back home.

ARTILLERY SPORTS AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

The annual sports of the 94th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, took place last Saturday at Karachi under very favourable conditions as to weather, for the afternoon was very cloudy and cool, the ground was in a very good condition, and all the events were keenly contested. A novel event, and one which created a great deal of interest, was a Peg Driving competition open to members of the Sind Club and Karachi Gymkhana, the prizes being presented by the Officers of the Battery. The competition consisted of a team of 6 horses ridden by 3 competitors with a field gun which they were to drive in a figure of 8 course between 4 lots of pegs and 2 gates in one minute and 20 seconds, one mark being deducted for each second overtime, and 2 marks for each peg or gate touched. Every team was overtime winners being 3 seconds over. The 1st prize went to Miss West, who nominated the winning team, the 2nd to Mrs. Huleatt, whose team though scoring best for pegs lost in time. The following were the teams, the last named not starting.

1st Col. C. S. Anderson, Captains Craige and Blunt, nominated by Miss West. 2nd. Messrs. Whitehouse, Thorburn and Chapman nominated by Mrs. Huleatt. Major. Sawyer, Capt. Farrel and Mr. Beaumont nominated by Mrs. Sawyer. Col. Daniel, Major Gresson and Mr. Bamford nominated by Miss Mules. Messrs. Mitchell, Carnigie and Greyburn nominated by Miss M. Stephen. Messrs. Souter, Humphrey and Boyd nominated by Mrs. Pearson. Messrs. Mather, Birch and Lynch nominated by Miss J. Miller. Messrs. Ommaney, Steward and Capt. Hewson nominated by Mrs. Ommaney. Messrs. C. H. Wilson, West and Manning nominated by Mrs. Wilson.

An excellent programme and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close with a musical drive by the Battery and which provided a few thrilling incidents as when once a collision which seemed almost unavoidable was by some dexterous and daring driving just warded off, and again when in a sharp turning movement one of the gun carriages nearly turned turtle. The success of the sports and of the evening's programme was due in very large measure to the untiring efforts of Major Willis, the officer commanding the Battery.

R. G. A SPORTSMEN IN RANGOON.

TRANSFER TO ADEN OF 61 Co.

Major T. M. Lice, D. S. O., who has been officiating as Brigade-Major, Simla, takes over command of 61 Co. R. G. A. from Captain A. C. Gunter next Tuesday.

61 Co R. G. A., who leave Rangoon on transfer to Aden shortly, have made an unparalleled record in Burma since their return in 1910, and in sports they have turned out first-class football and cricket teams. They have more than maintained their record in other stations winning first-class in gunnery three years in succession and gaining the highest figure of merit ever held for Rangoon Defences. Sir Robert Scallon, on relinquishing the Burma Command, presented the Company with a handsome cup. In football, too, they highly distinguished themselves.

THE COWES WEEK.

QUEEN MARY'S FIRST RACE.

Cowes Week opened propitiously on Aug. 4 with a royal victory, for the King's cutter "Britannia" won easily the handicap race for which she was entered, his Majesty himself being aboard, with the Queen, Prince Albert, and Princess Mary. The Queen has on various occasions accompanied the King on board the Britannia for a cruise, but this was the first occasion on which from start to finish her Majesty has been able to witness all the details of a yacht race. The company in which the "Britannia" sailed was composed of the Earl of Dunraven's ketch "Cariad II", an old cruiser which shows best in a strong wind, Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald's "Julnar", and Mr. Richard Lee's "Wendur", another well-known veteran with a history of thirty years to look back on. "Britannia" had to concede a time limit to each of her opponents, 1 m. 57 s. in the case of the "Julnar", 3 m. 15 s. to the "Wendur", and 3 m. 54 s. to "Cariad II". The fact that the yachts did not complete the full course of thirty-nine miles in no way detracts from the credit of "Britannia's" victory. The wind, which had been sluggish from noon onwards, fell away altogether, and the Sailing Committee decided to end the race on the first round, nineteen and a half miles, which it had taken over three hours to negotiate.

Apart from the performance of the Kings's cutter, interest focussed itself largely on the racing of the "A" Class and the match for the Commodore's Cup, both of them introducing the element of friendly international rivalry between British and German yachts.

Owing to the failure of the wind during the afternoon the yachts took much longer than usual to complete their courses. The prediction of "Margherita's" success in the "A" class duly came to pass. She led practically from start to finish, and though seriously threatened for a time by "Germania," she finished with an ample margin in hand and had no occasion to claim the time allowance due to her by "Meteor" and "Germania." In the race for the Commodore's International Challenge Cup the weather did not favour the chances of "Istria", the cup-holder, Mr. S.G. Bredley's "Pamela" coming in first, with "Paula III." second, and Mr. George Coats's "Lady Anne" third. Further racing is necessary, however, to decide who shall be the holder, the trophy being retained for the year by the winner of two out of three races. The race for yachts of the nineteen-metre class was won by "Norada". The racing was under the flag of the Royal London Yacht Club, which always sends things off at Cowes with a day's racing before the four days of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

"Margherita" was the scratch boat of the race for his Majesty's cup. On Aug. 5 she was called on by the handicap to give 44 s. to "Meteor" and to concede proportionate allowances to the others, ranging from 5 m. 52 s. to "White Heather II." and 35 m. 56 s. to "La Cigale", up to 51 m. 20 s. to "The Lody Anne" and 67 m. 56 s. to "Bloodhound". The Sailing Committee decided to limit the course to half the distance owing to the failure of the wind. "White Heather II." was declared the winner. Mr. Kennedy has been warmly congratulated on his success.

The day's racing as a whole was slow and uneventful and a number of yachts gave up altogether on account of the prevailing calm. The nineteen-metre class did not finish till nearly six o'clock when "Mariquitta" was declared the winner by a few minutes over "Norada" and was some time later before a result was arrived at in the fifteen-metre class in which "Paula III" proved the winner.

As is usual following King's Cup Day the annual dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held at night at the Club House. The King Admiral of the Squadron, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Henry of Prussia were present.

Aug. 6 was another day of indolent racing with sailing breezes at intervals. Yachts had to struggle hard to catch such puffs of air as were going, and the wind, such as it was, has played pranks by changing its direction from time to time. Fortunately the programme of the Royal Yacht Squadron was a light one, restricted to three events, in one of which, that for the twelve-metre class, Alachie had a sail over. The important race was that for the German Emperor's Cup, a splendid silver-gilt trophy which his Imperial Majesty gives for the encouragement of racing by yachts exceeding fifteen-metres rating. The big schooners, by skilful manœuvring, were successful in picking up the fitful breezes, and the rate (twice round the Queen's Course), a distance of forty-four miles, was sailed to a finish. The brilliant powers of "Margherita" were again demonstrated. She won by twenty minutes over "Germania", and about forty over "White Heather II", The nineteen-metre yachts were despatched to go three times round the Ormonde Course, which involves a spin of forty-eight miles, but at the end of the second round, with a failing wind, they were stopped by the Racing Committee and the Cup awarded to "Norada", which thus avenged her defeat by "Mariquitta" yesterday. The second race for the International Cup of the Royal London Yacht Club, gave a victory to "Paula". "Pamela" won the previous race and a further race is therefore necessary between these two yachts to decide who shall hold the trophy for the year. "Margherita" also proved successful again in the race for yahts of the "A" class and "Creole" won the handicap for yachts over forty-four feet and not exceeding sixty-five feet l.w.l. The final race for the Commodore's International Challange Cup under the management of the Royal London Yacht Club was won by "Paula III".

The Brighton August Meeting was brought to a close yesterday. The Brighton High-Weight Handicap was won by Mr. R. Mills's Romeo, the Ciftonville Plate by Mr. J. B. Joel's Dolly Varden and the Southdown Plate by Mr. G. Robinson's San Stefano.

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The House of Commons had a prolonged sitting on Aug. 6, to finish the Report stage of the Insurance Act Amendment Bill. The principal matters discussed were the method of paying maternity benefit and the alterations made in the Standing Committee as to the status of insured persons who, belonging to approved societies which operate in the various parts of the United Kingdom, now come under the jurisdiction of the National Commissioners of the countries in which they reside. An attempt by Mr. Worthington Evans to do away with these separate bodies of Commissioners was unsuccessful, and the amendment made by the Standing Committee was severely criticised by Scottish and Welsh members.

Some serious difficulties and certain anomalies which have arisen in the practical working of the land valuation scheme set up by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, are discussed in a memorandum just issued by the Land Conference. The conference, of which Lord Clinton is the chairman consists of three delegates from each of the following organisations, the combined membership of which exceeds 80,000 :—The Surveyors' Institution the Auctioners' and Estate Agents' Institute, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, the Farmers' Club, the Central Land Association, the Land Agents' Society, the National Farmers Union, the Rating Surveyors' Association of agricultural and Tenant-Right Valuers and the 1894 Club. The results of detailed facts and agruments with reference to agricultural land, given at length in the memorandum, are embodied in the following summary of the views of the conference: (1) Apart from the doubtful utility of the valuation of agricultural land when obtained, the uncertainty which at present prevails as to the true interpretation to be placed upon many of the provisions of the Act renders inexpedient further progress with the valuation until that interpretation is authoritatively ascertained, and any attempt to press forward with it in the absence of such knowledge will aggravate the anxiety, confusion, expense, and disturbance to ordinary current work which within the delegate's personal knowledge is at present being caused. (2) The feeling of uncertainty and insecurity prevailing is much increased by the absence of all authoritative indication as to the purposes for which it is proposed that the values under the Act when ascertained, shall eventually be used. (3) In no circumstances can any of the values of agricultural land now being ascertained under the Act equitably be made the basis of a scheme of rating or taxation, and it is a fallacy to suppose that prairie or real unimproved value can be any sound process be deduced from them.—The memorandum states that these views apply generally also to the valuation of urban and suburban land.

The new union of woman suffragists, styled the Liberal Women's Suffrage Union, is securing considerable support. It has already a good membership, and new members continue to be enrolled. It seeks to promote the enfranchisement of women by securing the adoption of Liberal candidates in favour of woman suffrage and other constitutional methods, and only those Liberal women who are prepared to sign a pledge not to work for an anti-suffrage candidate until after the next General Election are eligible for membership.

Owing to the belief that large numbers of militant suffragists would be present at the proceedings on Aug. 6, of the National Eisteddfod at Abergavenny, a large force of police was drafted into the town. The pavilion where the musical contests took place was strongly guarded. The Home Secretary and Lord Plymouth were the joint presidents for the day. Mr. McKenna was to have presided in the afternoon, and Lord Plymouth in the morning, but to avoid trouble from the suffragists, who were expected at two o'clock, they changed places, and Mr. McKenna addressed the Eisteddfod before that hour, and left with Mrs. McKenna without waiting to witness the ceremony of the crowning of the bard. As it proved, there was no disturbance, and both spoke without any interruption.

Lord Midleton, speaking at Cranleigh on Aug. 4, referred to a speech by the Liberal candidate for the Guildford Division, the Hon. Arthur Davey, who was reported to have said that it was painful at the last election to see the number of men who told Liberal organisers that if they voted Liberal the landlord would raise the rent the farmer would pay off his hands and the squire knock off flannel petticoats at Christmas. Lord Midleton said he would give £5. to any hospital if Mr. Davey could produce a single authentic case in the constituency in which landlord, farmer or squire made this threat if the Unionist were not returned. Mr. Lloyd George's despicable attack on landlords added Lord Midleton reminded him of a pugilist who after receiving heavy blows hit out wildly.

An attempt was made on Aug. 4 to blow up the dock wall at Leith. It proved fruitless, but much damage was done. The suggestion of a local correspondent that this is the work of Leith strikers is unfair until further particulars are to hand. Leith seamen and firemen have resolved not to strike, but to refuse to deal with vessels worked by strike-breakers during the dockers' dispute.

A fire which broke out on the Bass Rock Island on Aug. 5, is said to have originated from a rocket fired on to the island from a passing passenger steamer with the object of getting the myriads of solan geese to rise from their nesting places. Enormous numbers of rabbits infest the island, and these in very large numbers have been destroyed by the fierceness of the fire, which could be seen all over the Firth of Forth for fully thirty miles. In the course of the afternoon with the distruction of almost all vegetable matter, on the island, the fire spent itself, and the whole of the south side of the island presents nothing but an extensive blackened mass of waste. The new lighthouse, which stands on the lowest ridge of the rocks and far below the scene of the outbreak. has suffered in no way.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have appointed Mr. Arthur Whewell, principal clerk in the Estate Duties Office, Dublin, to be Assistant Secretary and Registrar of Estate Duties for Ireland, in succession to Mr. C. J. Wilson, retired.

The Irish Land Bill which consists of twenty-five clauses, has been issued, and the following memorandum, explaining the finance clauses of the measure, has been published as a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 6967] :—The financial provisions of the new Irish Land Bill of 1913 are necessarily composed with reference to those of previous Acts of Parliament, and their general effect is not, therefore, quite easy to apprehend at once. The financial provisions of the Bill with respect to new transactions may be stated as follows :—(1) The purchase annuities are to be at the rate of three and five-eighths per cent. instead of three and a-half per cent. (2) Advances are to be made half in cash and half in guaranteed three per cent. stock at its face value.* (3) The money required for the advances is to be raised on terminable annuities running for sixty-two years at a rate of interest £3 9s. 8d. per cent. (4) The bonus is to be calculated in accordance with a definite scale. (5) And sums over and above the amount to be provided by the purchase annuities are to be charged to the imperial exchequer.—With regard to laboures cottages an additional million is to be made available for advances, the purchase annuities in respect thereof are to be at the rate of three and a quarter per cent.,and twenty per cent. of the purchase annuities is to be charged to the imperial exchequer. During the last three weeks the market price of guaranteed three per cent stock varied from 76 to 78 7-8.

Sir Edward Carson on Aug. 2 spoke at Kilrea, in South Derry. A platform was erected at Carney Hill on the estate of Mr. William Moore, K.C., M P. The field was decorated with Union Jacks, and the volunteers marched past a Union Jack in front of the platform where Sir Edward Carson, accompanied by Mr. Kerr Smiley, took the salute with head uncovered. Mr. P. Kerr Smiley, M.P., presided at the meeting which followed.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 7 Mr. Birrell denied the rumour that the Government intends to issue a warrant for the arrest of Sir Edward Carson, and the Prime Minister expressed a hope that the prorogation would take place next Friday or at latest on the following day. The Indian Budget was debated till nearly midnight, when the third reading of the Insurance Act Amendment Bill was discussed.

A deputation representing all sections of the House of Commons, in favour of the construction of a tunnel between England and France, was received by Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons on Aug. 5. Mr. Asquith stated that the question was already engaging the attention of the Government, and that he was not prepared at the moment to give a definite reply. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P., and Mr. Russell Rea, M.P., Mr. T. P. O,Connor, M.P., Col. Yate, and Sir W. Byles, M.P., also spoke in favour of the scheme.

No fewer than 3,000 'buses were operated by the London General Omnibus Company on Bank Holiday (Aug. 4), and it is estimated that in the aggregate 2,000,000 persons used them during the day. Not only did the motor 'buses carter for Londoners desirous of getting away from the City, but the trams and electric railways took their quota. It is estimated that about 250,000 people took tickets during the day at the District Railway booking offices, and a similar number probably travelled on the London electric railways. The City and South London and Central London railways dealt with about 150,000 tickets. The three services of trams (Metropolitan Electric, London United, and south Metropolitan Electric) accounted for some 200,000 between them. Other holiday figures are:—Epping Forest, 56,989 ; Yarmouth, 23,169 ; Clacton, 8,824 ; Southend (various railways), 115,174 ; Kew Gardens, 107,000 ; Windsor State Apartments, 8,000; Science Museum, South Kensington, 3,878 ; Victoria and Albert Museum, 4,895; Zoological Gardens, 32,432 ; Natural History Museum, 4,720 ; Earl's Court Exhibition, 70,000 ; Hendon Aerodrome, 25,000. The Crystal Palace proved the usual great attraction, and Hampstead Heath was as popular as ever. For the first time dancing on the Heath was regulated, and in a large enclosure hundreds of couples were dancing while the London County Council band played.

A large number of holiday accidents have occurred. Three men were killed on Aug, 2 owing to the overturning of a motor omnibus near Ware and there were many deaths from drowning. Five young women lost their lives while bathing near Sligo, and two men were drowned on the Yorkshire coast while trying to rescue two little girls only one of whom was saved. Nearly a dozen other bathing and boating accidents were reported from various quarters.—There were many more deaths through bathing on Aug. 4, making the total number during the holiday nearly forty. In two cases a man lost his life in spite of a brave attempt on the part of his wife to save him.

The seventeeth International Congress of Medicine was opened on Aug. 6 by Prince Arthur of Connaught, in the presence of a most distinguished gathering of representatives of the medical profession from all parts of the world. The number of members was officially stated to be 7,400, and it is likely to increase considerably during the next two or three days. Prince Arthur welcomed the delegates and members in the name of the King, explaining, in a brief and very happy speech, that, though the congress was meeting in London, it was not English alone but the empire which was the host. Sir Edward Grey, who followed, offered the good wishes of his Majesty's Government, and struck the note of the conference by the passage in which he declared that science is in the true sense of the word international ; that while it has its controversies, they are not national controversies, for those who are worthy to pursue it are not separated in its pursuit by political or national rivalries. Professor Chauffard delivered the general address in medicine.

A scheme for increasing the amenities of the River Thames was brought before the urban district council of East and West Molesey at its meeting on Aug. 6 by the chairman Mr. James Ray. The proposals involve the construction of a boulevard by the riverside, extending for a distance of about half a mile, from Molesey Lock to the boundary of the district opposite Hampton. The district council very heartily approved the scheme, and instructed the clerk to take all the steps necessary to obtain compulsory powers for the acquisition of the land.

The fire which broke out on July 29 on the Hatfield Moors, near Doncaster was extinguished on Aug. 1, the beaters being aided in their work by rain. The flames originated around Tunnel Farm from what cause is unknown, and extended over four miles, causing great destruction of pheasants and partridges. Several plantations of beeches and coniferous trees and many acres of bracken and furze have been destroyed. The peat stacks at Lindholme happily escaped.

The labourers in the Elswick Steel Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, have come out on strike owing to a dispute over wages. The men asked for advances varying in different grades from 8d. to 1s. a shift. The employers made certain concessions, but the men regard them as unsatisfactory and refused to work on Aug. 2. More than 500 workmen are immediately involved, and very many more are affected indirectly.

At a meeting of the Durham Coal Trade Conciliation Board a Newcastle-on Tyne it has been decided to raise the miners' wages by three and three-quarters per cent. The wages will thus be sixty per cent. above the basis of 1879 and higher than they have been at any time since 1900.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Telegraphing from Toronto on Aug. 6, the "Times" correspondent says:—"In the last four days there have been fifty fires in Toronto. One of these involved a loss of nearly £40,000, and by another eight families have been left homeless. The authorities are convinced that the fires are the work of incendiaries, and a rigid inquiry has been begun."

Reuter telegraphs from Victoria (Aug. 4):—Addressing a meeting here yesterday, Sir R. McBride. the Provincial Premier, said that his Government could conceive of no treaty right or influence entitling anybody to interfere with British Columbia's supreme authority to deal with Oriental immigration.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Morning Post's" Sydney correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 4:—Although apparently the mother country will be unrepresented at the Panama Canal Exhibition in 1915, it seems clear that Australia will in any case participate. The Commonwealth Government has already guaranteed £20,000 and New South Wales Queensland and Victoria have agreed to co-operate in a joint exhibit. Traders here are convinced that the growing market in the United States for primary Australian products will be assisted by the opening of the Canal and the reduction of the United States Customs duties foreshadowed in the new Tariff Bill.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Legislative Council has passed on the second reading of the Bill making the Council elective by twenty-one votes to twelve.

Col. Allen on Aug. 6 submitted his annual financial statement to Parliament. It showed a revenue for the past year of £11,734,002, leaving a balance of £709,508 after transferring £750,000 to Public Works accounts. The revenue for the current year he estimated at £11,789,602. The railways earned four per cent., their best record so far.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The proposed increase in the annual levy of recruits for the Austro-Hungarian Army will enable the sarength of the Artillery to be considerably raised. It now seems tolerably certain that the annual increase in the number of recruits will amount to 30,000 for the Austro-Hungarian Army and 10,000 each for the Landwehr and Honved.

FRANCE.

M. Thierry, Minister of Public Works, delivered a speech at Avignon on Aug. 4 in which he discussed the attempts which are being made by France to attract tourist traffic, and announced the intention of his department to spend £10,000,000 during the next ten or twelve years on tarring French roads, in order to protect them from motor traffic.

The trial of Mme. Alice Crespy, the French poetess, who is accused of murdering in January last a young priest, the AbbeChassaing, with whom she had been on intimate terms, began at Agen (Lot et Garonne) on Aug. 4, and is arousing considerable interest there.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Aug. 5:—The "Taglische Rundschau" states that it is now definitely proposed to form a "flying squadron" of cruisers, available at any moment to protect German interests abroad. The proposal is to form a nucleus by rebuilding the cruiser "York." which is now attached to the high sea fleet, so that it can perform the work of a "flying" unit, and to associate with it two small cruisers which will be ready by the spring of 1913, and later on another large cruiser. Large cruisers commissioned after 1917 will probably join the "flying squadron."

The Krupp trial was finished on Aug. 5. Lieuts. Schleuder and Hinst were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and summary dismissal from the Government service; Lieut. Tilian to two month's imprisonment and dismissal from the service; Schmidt, an employee in the Government laboratories, to two and a quarter months' imprisonment and degradation ; Drose, a Krupp employee, to three months' arrest; and Lieut. Hoge to forty-three days' detention in a fortress, Herr Pfeiffer, secretary-superintendent of the Ministry of War, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and debarred for one year from holding public office.

BELGIUM.

A banquet in honour of Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the board of Trade, was given by the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition at Ghent on Aug. 2 at the Azalea Restaurant in the Exhibition grounds. A large and distinguished company included M. Cooreman, Minister of State and President of the Exhibition Board who occupied the chair ; M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs ; and M. Hubert., Minister of Industry and Labour. Mr. Buxton was accompanied by Mrs. Buxton and Miss Buxton.

ITALY.

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 3:—"It is interesting to note that the Nationalist Press in Italy hails the appointment of AdmiralMillo the hero of the Dardanelles, to the post of Minister of Marine as a sure sign that the pace of construction of the new Italian "Dreadnoughts" will be accelerated. The "Giornale" d'Italia already talks of six or more of these vessels in commission. With a powerful fleet of "Dreadnought" with Bomba and Tobruk in Cyrenaica; and (as some "Nationalists" hope despite Signor Giolittis speech on this subject) with Stampalia or Patmos as a naval station in the Levant, Italy will be very formidable Naval Power and so long as she be allied with Austria and Germany a possible danger to Great Britain and France.

UNITED STATES.

President Wilson has asked the permission of Congress to accept a statue of William Pitt, which has been offered to the United States by a number of British admirers.

Telegraphing from Washington in Aug. 3 the "Times" correspondent says:—The British refusal to participate in the Panama exhibition at San Francisco continues to draw a good deal of adverse comment. Hardly anybody seems to believe in the commercial excuses offered by the Board of Trade. Even the New York "Evening Post," which think that in view of the Panama Canal legislation any talk about international bad manners would be a case of stone-throwing in glass houses, takes it for granted that the British action is retaliatory.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

Last October, Mr. Gandevia took up the establishment known as Manek Mansion, and up to now there had passed through it over 80 young men and also a good many visitors. Of the number thus entertained, quite half, if not more, were members of other Indian nationalities, besides Parsees. The opportunity, which these persons of different races of their country thus obtained of comingling, not only made them better known to, another out but might also be expected to cause them in later life to co-operate in friendly union in much that pertained to the interests and progress of India. The success of the experiment so far had now induced Mr. Gandevia to try a further development in the shape of providing the house in which they were met with accommodation for some English residents also, so that English and Indian youths might be brought together. Sir Mancherjee thought that the benefits of this attempt, if successful, were self-apparent since many youthful friendships between the two would be formed, which would enable them to understand one another better, and later they would possibly have opportunities on both sides of establishing that close and amicable relationship which was so essential to the welfare of their country. That was one of the objects which Lord Morley had in view in establishing 21, Cromwell Road. But the large number of youths from India who now come in an increasing proportion to England every year, requires the provision of more than one house and although the house in which they were met had neither a direct connection nor was organized in competition with the house in Cromwell Road, the object of both was apparently to afford a convenient and comfortable residence to the young men of India on their arrival, and place opportunities at their disposal for entering into social intercourse with English well-wishers of their country. He had, therefore, much pleasure in wishing on behalf of all those present success to Mr. Gandevia's new enterprise.

OLLA PODRIDA.

An enemy of Mr. Winston Churchill—and he still has a few enemies though fewer than when he so astutely changed sides—told me the other day a story about the first Lord of the Admiralty. Somebody is supposed to have told him of an epigrammatic observation by another public man. "What a good remark" he said "I should like to have made it." "You will" was the caustic comment of his candid friend ! I seem to have heard the same story before and applied to some one else ; but old or new, true or untrue, it is *ben trovato*.

The Royal Commission on Indian Finance having gone into recess Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha is taking advantage of the adjournment to run out to Bombay for a few weeks and he sails to-day from Marseilles in the S. S. "Arabia." Mr. Gokhale, about whose movements the *Times*, as mentioned above, was a little previous, leaves London for the Continent to-morrow. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah is also going to the Continent for a few weeks preparato ry to his departure for India. He will not, how-ever, arrive in Bombay in time for the debate on the Viceregal Legislative Council that is causing Mr. Gokhale to return to the East earlier than he had originally intended.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

There are some really fascinating examples of dance frocks to be seen in London at present. There always seems to be a revival of this type of frock at the end of the Season, as it is much in need for holiday wear.

A most charming novelty, which promises to be the rage of the Autumn Season, is the wired tunic, which is made of some flimsy material such as ninon, tulle, or lace, over the inevitable wrapped skirt. The wire causes the tunic to stand out from the figure, somewhat in the manner of the short ballet skirt, and the effect, as may be readily imagined, is totally bewitching.

Another charming fancy for the dance frock is the flounced skirt. This when made of kilted tulle, is superb, and the skirt often accompanies a baby bodice made of the same material.

Wide sashes of taffeta, or brocaded satin in rich Oriental colourings, are absolutely "de rigeur" for the latest evening frocks.

Our sketch is illustrative of the newest type of afternoon gown. Very charming is the semi-draped skirt, which shows the drapery held in place by the strap-like trimming, which is seen down one side.

The simplicity of the cross-over bodice is noticeable in the latest modes, and an original note is obtained by the loosely stitched sash which is dropped over one hip. This gown would look very charming composed of pale lemon coloured satin charmeuse, trimmed with embroidery in vivid Oriental colourings.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Aug. 8.

The heirs to two peerages are among the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst who have now passed out for appointment to commissions in the Regular Army. One is Viscount Clive, the elder son of the Earl of Powis, and the other Lord Garlies, the heir of the Earl of Galloway, each of whom will shortly celebrate his majority. Another gentleman cadet who is awaiting a commission is the Hon. Nigel Fitzroy Somerset, a younger son of Lord Raglan and a great-grandson of the soldier who was in command of the British troops in the Crimea until his death before Sebastopol. Lord Raglan's two eldest sons are already in the Army, the senior in the Grenadier Guards and the other in the Welsh Regiment. Lord Raglan himself held a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and served in the Afghan War.

Sir Thomas Barlow, the president of the International Congress of Medicine, wears full beard and moustache, and at least two distinguished members of the British section—Sir William Osler and Sir Edward Schafer—wear plain moustaches; yet it is not so long since a medical man with a moustache would have been regarded with suspicion in England. "The first time I ever fell into the hands of a moustached doctor (writes Mr. G. W. E. Russell) was in 1877. Every one condemned the hirsute appendage as highly unprofessional, and when soon after, the poor man found his way into a lunatic asylum, neighbouring doctors of the older school said they were not surprised : that there was a bad family, history, and that he himself had shown signs of eccentricity. That meant the moustache and nothing else."

Colonel Cody's untimely death will be regretted nowhere more keenly than at the Authors' Club. Quite recently, he was the guest of that Society, and delivered an address on military aviation. One of the points which he was most anxious to make was that a man might be almost as safe on a biplane as in an arm-chair ; but the sad event has proved that he was over-sanguine.

The Committee of White's are seeking the loan of any pictures or prints showing the interior of the "Great Room "—the present dining-room—previous to 1840. The records of this famous club, which originally stood at the bottom of St. James's street, on the eastern side, are said to be perfect from 1736. The club was offered for sale by auction about 1870, and, changing hands, became then the property of Mr. T. Percivall, of Wansford, in Northamptonshire.

It is pleasant to learn that lovers of Gilbert White are considering the purchase of the picturesque butcher's shop and house at Selborne for a museum of the parson-naturalist. Few of the thousands of readers of White's "Selborne" know the precise whereabouts of the village, and fewer still have visited it. Yet it is within sixty miles of London, and lies about five miles south of the main Winchester road at Alton under the wooded hill the Hanger, whose beech trees in a month or two will be at their best. The village is practically unspoiled, and the Plestor, or village green, with its giant yew above the grave of the legendary village trumpeter, and the old vicarage, are much as they were in Gilbert White's day. The letter has been enlarged by a recent tenant, Mr. Barratt, the historian of Hampstead, but the work has been done with taste. The prospective museum is almost hidden behind three limes planted by White himself, and the roof has been projected so as to rest on their trunks.

It is curious to think of a racecourse at Notting Hill, yet it was as recently as 1837 that such a rendezvous was opened, but on the other side of the main road to that indicated in the 'bus guide. A writer in the "Sporting Magazine" in that year seems surprised at the contiguity of this course to London, for he writes:—"Conceive, almost within the bills of mortality, an enclosure some two and a half miles in circuit, commanding from its centre a view as spacious and enchanting as that from Richmond Hill, and where almost the only thing you cannot see is London."

Lord Chesterfield and Count D'Orsay were Stewards of the course, but its popularity lasted only four years, and the Hippodrome, as it was known, closed its gates after a chequered career in 1841. Sixty years ago, however, some of the hedges on the course were still in existence, and were used as practice jumps. The last memory of this sporting centre lingers to-day in "Hippodrome Mews,"

An American doctor has had the hardihood to protest against the methods which the continual holding of baby shows on both sides of the Atlantic has introduced as regards the cramming of infants. At one of these shows at Boston, a doctor addressed the assembled matrons and declared that every one of the competitors was an "obese little wretch, and a victim of fatty degeneration." We are not told whether the doctor escaped with his life.

If one can ski on the surface of soft snow, why not on water ? Herr Keiler, of Munich, claims to have invented a new sort of ski which makes this mode of locomotion perfectly feasible, and, by way of demonstrating its feasibility, he proposes to walk the water all the way from Munich to Vienna. There are rapids on the route, and he expects to be able to ski through them without difficulty. The journey, he says, will take him three days ; and his adventures will certainly be watched with interests, especially if he should lose his balance.

Talk of "Children's Theatres" has a different meaning to-day from what it had in Elizabethan times. Then it was not the audiences but the actors who were juveniles. By an edict of 1585 the boys attached to the cathedrals and collegiate churches were compulsorily trained for masques and other dramatic performances and for a while they invaded and almost completely conquered the regular stage.

One member of Parliament wasted his Bank Holiday. Sir Harold Elverston made the Lakes, where his family journey from the had been staying in order to attend the House on Monday. But his memory had played him false, for when he arrived at St. Stephen's he was promptly reminded that he was paired for the whole of Monday and therefore could not vote.

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Admiralty, Aug. 2.

The seniorities of the following Eng.-Lieuts have been antedated to the dates shown against their names:—A K Dibley, D J Hoare, and J H Breaks (Aug 1, 1911,; and H F Du M Hunt and C W Lambert (Nov. 1, 1911).

Aug. 4.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903, Eng-Lieut T Killick has been placed on the Retired List (July 28).

Chief Artificer-Eng. J Guthrie has been promoted to the rank of Eng.-Lieut in his Majesty's Fleet July 28.

War Office, Aug. 5.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut S G Menzies to be Adj., vice Capt F Penn, Aug 3.

Infantry.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Sec Lieut. F O St John to be Lieut, July 15.

Buffs (E Kent Regt)—Capt R L Moore is placed on retired pay, Aug 5.

Norfolk Regt.—Capt F J Creswell to be Adj. vice W C K Megaw, Aug 5.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut D de C C MacGillycuddy, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Capt, May 7.

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt G C Sladen is seconded for service as an Adj, T F (July 22).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Qrmr and Honorary Major A Bruce is placed on retired pay (Aug 4) ; Sergt-Major F E Collard to be Qrmr with the Honorary rank of Lieut (Aug 6).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt J W Rainey retires, receiving a gratuity (Aug 6).

Memoranda.

Col A J W Allen, C B, is granted the Honorary rank of Brig-Gen on retirement (June 21).

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art—Capt C M C Rudkin relinquishes his commission (Aug 6).

Royal Garrison Art—R F H Sharp to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Aug 6).

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—O S Graham-Toler to be Sec. Lieut (on probation) (Aug 6).

Infantry.

3rd Batt. Alexandra. Princes of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt.)—W M F. Pendlebury to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Aug. 6).

3rd Batt Cheshire Regt.—Capt. G W G. May to be Major (May 24); The following Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts.:—C G Magraph, H H Harrington, N A Newson, K T Frost, and H G Watkin (June 29). M S Adshead, late Cadet, Marlborough College O T C., to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Aug 6).

4th Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Cadet Officer E E J. Moore. from the Harrow School O T C., to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Aug 6).

6th Batt Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. B M Dawes resigns his commission (Aug 6).

3rd Batt South Staffs Regt.—The following Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—F E Robinson, W E Wansbrough (July 14).

3rd Batt Dorset Regt.—The following Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—A B Trewman, A R S. Clarke, J R Turner, G A Burnand, A L Gregory, A J Clutterbuck, and E M. Bishop (May 1).

Prince of Wales's Volunteer s (South Lancs. Regt).—Cadet Sergt. F. Berry, from the Manchester University O. T. C., to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation Aug. 6)

3rd Batt. Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt).—Sec. Lieut. (on probation G. C. R. Martin is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—The following Sec. Lieut. to be Lieuts:—The Hon. Ian C. Maitland, and J. G. Simpson (July 11.)

3rd Batt. Connaught Rangers—Lieut-Col. and Honorary Col. W. R. Inglis, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Aug. 6); Major A. C. Lewin, D. S. O., to be Lieut Col. (Aug. 6.)

Royal Army Medical Corps—The following to be Lieuts. (on probation):—Cadet C. A. Slaughter, from the Edinburgh University O. T. C. July 14; Cadet Sergt. S. W. Hoyland, from the Edinburgh University O T C C(July 25.)

Admiralty, 5th August.

The undermentioned Assistant Paymaster have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet :—Frederick John Deslandes de Veulle, Cecil Arthur Ward, Edward Charles Blanchflower, Robert Haves, John Mackey Hodge. Dated 1st August.

Admiralty, 6th August.

In accordance with the provision of Order in Council of 16th July, 1895—Lieutenant Edmund Laurence Braithwaite Lockyer has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Engineer Lieutenant George Davidson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 11th August 1903—

Surgeon Edward James Hamilton Gartin, B.A., M.D., has this day been allowed to withdraw from his Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity.

Chief Artificer Engineer Montague Joseph Speer has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenant Robert Seed, Royal Naval Reserve, has been appointed a Lieutenant on the supplementary List of his Majesty's Fleet, under the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of 7th March. Dated 1st April.

Admiralty, 7th August.

Staff Paymaster Maxwell Thomas Bourne Fowler has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 4th August.

Admiralty, 8th August.

Miss Alice Mary Shrewsbury has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexander's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

War Office, 8th August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned Staff Captains for Artillery to be Brigade Majors. Dated 23rd July. Major Norman McN. Gray, Major James Farquhar, Captain George H. F. Tailyour Captain William H. Bartholomew, Captain Eric H. G Leggett, and Captain Douglas Stewart. Cavalry.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain Edward G. K. Cross retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 9th August.

20th Hussars, Second Lieutenant Walter D. A. Hall to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 27A., Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 :—

Oliver C. C. Nicolls, and to remain seconded. Dated 28th July.

Arthur N. Woods. Dated 4th August.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 :—

Dated 31st July.—Edwards|St. G. Kirke, Edward H. Kelly, Harry A. L. Hall, John K. Dawson-Scott, Richard N. Bocquet, Tarn P. Bassett, Edward C. Walker, Lawrance E. Barnes, John G. Hearson, Sholto Pemberton, Harry C. Pollock. Dated 2nd August, Harold L. Wright.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Dated 31st July, Arthur P A Lewis, William W. Peache, Eliott N. Evelegh, Henri A. Joly de Lotbiniere, Evelyn de S Rideout, Geoffrey Cheetham, Donald J McMullen, Alexander Mason, Vyvian A. C. Clery, Everard E. Calthrop, Richard H. Dewing. Dated 2nd August, Charles G. G. Bayly.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Captain Owen M. Conran is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 29th July.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Graham C. Holderness retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 9th August.

Lieutenant Burton W. E. Gething is restored to the establishment. Dated 9th August.

The Norfolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant Harcourt S. Farebrother to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th July.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Robert B. Leslie to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th July.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Victor W Roche to be Lieutenant dated 5th February.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Charles Davenport-Hannley-Hnmphreys retires on retired pay. Dated 9th August. Lieutenant Geoffrey W. Courtney resigns his commission. Dated 9th August.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Captain Geoffrey W Robinson retires on retired pay. Dated 9th August.

The East Survey Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Archibald T. Robinson is restored to the establishment. Dated 9th August.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Alexander S. de C. Stretton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 16th July. Second Lieutenant Bernard V. Fulcher to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th July.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Second Lieutenant James L. Willcocks is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 13th July.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lieutenant Walter G Yates is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 30th July.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Brian H Bonham-Carter. Dated 30th July Percy F Bell. Dated 2nd August.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Richard D. Bennett is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 23rd July.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick J. H. Bell retires on retired pay. Dated 9th August.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant Samuel W. Howard is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 30th July.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Ernest E. Morgan retires on retired pay. Dated 9th August.

Sergeant-Major Albert Edward Ayers, to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 9th August.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend James Dey, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class. Dated 7th August.

Memorandum.

Captain Julian Fane, The Gloucestershire Regiment, is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 9th August.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

The undermentioned Captains having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909, cease to belong to the Reserve of Officers :—

Dated 9th August.

Thomas H. Lidberg.

Frederick G Langham.

The undermentioned to be Captains :—

Dated 9th August.

Nigel William Francis Baynes, late Captain, 3rd Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment.

Edmund Oscar Warden, late Captain. 3rd Battalion, The Essex Regiment.

Herbert Strong Burrough, late Captain, 3rd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

Cyril Ernest William Birkett, late Cadet Corporal, Marlborough College Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 9th August.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—AUGUST 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col G P Campbell R E	Captain C G Risley 18 Lrs
Lieut Col W H Brown 104 Inf	Lieut G N Proctor 83 W L I
Lieut-Col J Davison D S O, I M S	Lieut H C M Lucas 2 G R
Lieut-Col C Bailey 1 Lrs	Mr H L Holman Hunt
Lieut-Col B E M Gurdon C I E D S O	Mr H St J Kenny
Major W N Hay 129 Bal	Mr F B Dias
Captain H C Nicolay 2 G R	Mr F V Clerk
Captain E H Stocker 13 Hussars	Mr W F L Tottenham
	Mr R Milner White
	Mr H W Lyle
	Mr F W McCall
	Mr C W Peake
	Mr J J R Overton

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Major P S F Claridge 28 Lr Cav 3mo M C	Lieut W G Bagot-Chester 3 G R I mo
Major C H Alexander 36 Horse to Nov 14 1913	Miss M E Greenwood 4 mo M C
Capt C S C Willis 58 Rifles 1 mo M C	Mr E M Dent C Chamier 6 mo 21 day
Capt R Heinemann 84 Punj 14 days	Mr H Ancell 2 mo M C
Capt J S Gibbons M W S 3 mo M C	Mr L Donaldson 2 mo M C
Lieut Aga Cassim Shah A D C G O C 6 Dn 7 days	Mr T P Ellis 9 days
	Mr J H Robertson 5 mo10 days M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Captain C M Hawes 20 Inf	Lieut J H Bridge, I Misc List
Lieut R A Yearsley 28 Punj	Mr E H Thirkell-White
Lieut W G H Vickens 31 Lrs	Mr H C Gordon
Lieut R Simson 4 Cav	Mr J A St J Farnon
	Mr E S Lindley
	Mr L E J Jeffreys

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